



County Borough of Southampton.

Annual Report

ON THE

Health of the

County Borough of Southampton

AND THE

Port of Southampton

For the Year 1921,

BY

R. E. LAUDER, M.D., F.R.C.S. Ed., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health of the County Borough and Port of
Southampton,*

Medical Superintendent of the Borough and Port Fever Hospitals

Southampton:

Hampshire Advertiser Company, Limited, 45 Above Bar Street

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COUNTY BOROUGH AND PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COUNCILLORS.

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit for your information, in accordance with the order of the Ministry of Health, my Annual Report upon the condition of the public health, and a record of the administrative work carried out by the Health Department for the year 1921, together with the vital statistics of the Borough. A summary of the work done and action taken under the Factory and Workshops Acts, the Midwives' Acts, and the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act, is also included in the Report.

Summaries are also included in the Report of the general public health work carried out in the Borough, and the action taken in respect of infectious disease and the measures adopted for the prevention and control of Tuberculosis.

The health of the Borough was remarkably good; the death-rate, 10.82, for the year is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough. The infantile mortality, 62.4, is also the lowest on record in Southampton.

The Annual Report on the health of the Port of Southampton for the year 1921 is appended at the end of the Borough Report.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. E. LAUDER,

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

Acreage (land and inland water)	9,192
Census population (June, 1921)	160,997
Estimated population (see note below)	162,200
Number of persons per acre	17.6
Number of structurally separate sets of premises intended or used for habitation (census 1921)	31,705
Total Births	3,621
Birth-rate	22.40
Total Deaths	1,749
Death-rate	10.82
Average death-rate (10 years, 1911-1920)	14.14
Infantile mortality (rate per 1,000 registered births)	62.4
Rateable value	£919,017
Sum represented by a penny rate	£3,375

POPULATION.

The preliminary report of the Registrar-General on the Census taken on the 19th June, 1921, gives the following figures as the enumerated population of the County Borough of Southampton:—

Males	78,181
Females	82,816
Total	<u>160,997</u>

Owing to the Census being postponed until June, it was found that many persons were away on holiday, and an adjustment has been made by the Registrar-General to what would probably be the normal resident population of various areas for the purpose of calculating the statistical records. The revised estimated mid-yearly population for 1921 of the County Borough is 162,200.

METEOROLOGY.

The year 1921 was exceptionally dry, mild and sunny. The rainfall was less than half the average, the total recorded amounting to 15.92 inches, against an average for the preceding 10 years of 32.68 inches. The mean temperature, 52.6, was 1.8 above the average, and the sunshine amounted to 1,875 hours, being 269 hours more than the average for the previous 10 years. The total of sunshine is not the highest recorded in Southampton, the total for the year 1899 being 2,000 hours, and, in 1911 1,914 hours. The maximum temperature recorded was 90 degrees on the 11th and 19th of July. (See Meteorological Table, page 85.)

BIRTHS.

The number of births registered during the year amounted to 3,621, which is equal to a birth-rate of 22.4 per 1,000 of the population. The birth-rate in 1920 was 23.91, and the average for ten years 22.07. The excess of births over deaths was 1,872.

The following are the birth-rates in the Municipal Wards during the year 1921:—

Northam...	...	28.9	Woolston	...	21.9
Trinity ...	...	26.7	Millbrook	...	21.7
Bitterne & Sholing		26.6	St. Denys	...	20.5
„ Pear Tree		25.1	All Saints...	...	20.3
St. Nicholas	...	24.8	Bevois ...	...	19.5
Town ...	...	23.8	Freemantle	...	18.9
Shirley ...	...	23.7	Newtown	...	18.2
St. Mary's	...	22.0	Banister	...	13.7
Portswood	...	22.0			

Of the total of 3,621 births, 1,844 were males and 1,777 females, being in the proportion of 1,038 males to every 1,000 females; the average for the previous five years being 1,030.

The number of illegitimate births recorded was 152, the proportion to every 1,000 births registered being 42, compared with an average of 63 in the preceding five years.

The birth-rate in England and Wales was 22.4, and for the 96 great towns, 23.3.

DEATHS.

The death-rate of the County Borough for the year amounted to 10.82 per 1,000 of the population. This death-rate is 0.82 below that of the previous year, and is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough; the average death-rate for the previous 10 years was 14.14.

The total deaths registered in the Borough amounted to 1,743, of which 73 were non-residents. Eighty-one deaths of residents of the Borough occurred in other districts in England and Wales. The total deaths belonging to the Borough was therefore 1,749, of which 882 were males and 867 females.

The death-rate in each of the Municipal Wards per 1,000 of the population was:—

St. Denys	...	7.8	Woolston	...	10.3
St. Nicholas	...	7.8	Freemantle	...	10.9
Millbrook	...	8.8	Shirley	...	11.6
Bitterne & Pear Tree	8.9		Newtown	...	11.8
Banister ...	...	9.1	Trinity	...	12.7
Northam...	...	9.5	Bevois	...	13.2
Portswood	...	9.6	St. Mary's	...	13.7
All Saints	...	9.7	Town	...	16.7
Bitterne & Sholing	9.8				

The death-rate in each of the old civil parishes of the Borough was: Town 12.5, Portswood 9.7, Shirley 9.6, Itchen 10.0, South Stoneham 8.1.

Of the 1,743 deaths registered in the Borough, 588, equal to 33.7 per cent., occurred in Public Institutions, compared with 39.3 per cent. in 1920.

The Institutions in which the deaths occurred were: Isolation Hospital 38, Parish Infirmary 279, Workhouse 50, Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital 137, Southampton Children's Hospital 16, Maternity Hospital, East Park Terrace 1, Millbrook Huts 1, Nursing Homes 40, South Stoneham Workhouse 26.

TABLE A.

Showing Population, Birth Rates, Infantile Mortality and Death Rates in each of the Municipal Wards for the year 1921, together with the Averages for the ten years 1911-1920.

Ward.	Esti- mated Popula- tion, 1921.	1921.					Averages, Ten Years 1911-1920.				
		Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births Regist'ed	Death Rate from *Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.	Birth Rate	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Death Rate from *Zymotic Diseases.	Death Rate from Phthisis.	Death Rate from All Causes.
1. Town	11,825	23.8	92.5	0.68	1.95	16.7	23.3	120.2	1.29	2.43	18.9
2. St. Mary's	13,089	22.0	108.0	1.22	0.99	13.7	22.1	109.1	1.35	1.62	15.6
3. Northam	11,678	28.9	53.6	0.43	0.94	9.5	27.1	100.4	1.74	1.66	14.3
4. Trinity	9,132	26.7	61.7	0.33	1.64	12.7	25.1	82.4	1.14	1.41	15.8
5. Newtown	8,827	18.2	31.3	0.57	1.25	11.8	19.4	73.3	0.65	1.07	14.2
6. All Saints	9,778	20.3	55.6	0.20	1.02	9.7	17.8	70.9	0.61	1.16	13.6
7. Bevois	8,393	19.5	55.2	0.24	1.91	13.2	18.9	89.8	0.79	1.02	13.8
8. Banister	8,376	13.7	52.7	0.12	0.60	9.1	14.3	58.3	0.27	0.92	10.8
9. Freemantle	8,302	18.9	44.2	0.24	0.60	10.9	19.7	78.1	0.78	1.22	13.4
10. Millbrook	10,924	21.7	38.1	0.37	1.37	8.8	24.7	89.4	1.29	1.32	13.0
11. Shirley	11,263	23.7	60.4	0.44	0.80	11.6	26.3	79.1	1.08	0.99	12.7
12. Portswold	9,850	22.0	55.6	0.61	0.91	9.6	22.3	79.0	0.83	1.23	12.3
13. St. Deny's	9,158	20.5	74.9	0.76	0.98	7.8	22.0	77.3	0.94	0.95	11.8
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ...	9,029	25.1	75.2	0.66	0.66	8.9	...	...	...	...	...
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	9,955	26.6	68.2	0.40	1.21	9.8	...	...	...	...	...
16. Woolston	8,250	21.9	33.4	0.70	1.33	10.3	...	...	...	...	...
17. St. Nicholas...	4,371	24.8	55.6	0.00	0.69	7.8	...	...	...	...	...
Borough ...	162,200	22.40	62.4	0.51	1.13	10.8	22.07	88.3	1.02	1.36	14.14

* Includes deaths from Smallpox, Enteric Fever, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years of age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year of age recorded during the year amounted to 226, which is equal to a rate of 62.4 per 1,000 births registered during the same period. This rate is the lowest ever recorded in the Borough, and is 18.5 below the average rate for the five years 1916—1920, which was 80.9.

In the 96 great towns of England and Wales the infantile mortality rate for 1921 was 87.

The decrease in the infantile mortality rate in Southampton during the past twenty years is shown in the following table:—

Period.			Infantile Mortality Rate.	
Average 5 years, 1897—1901			...	159
,, ,, 1902—1906			...	120
,, ,, 1907—1911			...	108
,, ,, 1912—1916			...	86
,, ,, 1917—1921			...	76

In the year 1921 the number of deaths of male infants amounted to 119, and the deaths of females 107. The rate per 1,000 births for each sex for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

		Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1917	...	96.1	76.6	86.2
1918	...	99.0	84.8	92.0
1919	...	81.3	65.2	73.6
1920	...	74.3	60.6.	67.4
1921	...	64.5	60.2	62.4

The deaths of illegitimate infants amounted to 16, which, calculated upon the number of illegitimate births registered during the same period, is equal to an infantile mortality of 105, the rate for legitimate infants being 60.5.

Similar rates for the past five years are given for comparison:—

				Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate.	Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate.
1917	...	...	...	83	138
1918	...	...	...	84	204
1919	...	...	...	68	136
1920	...	...	...	65	100
1921	...	...	...	61	105

The infantile mortality rate in 1921 in the Municipal Wards is given below, the average in the preceding ten years being shown for comparison:—

Ward.			1921.	Average 10 years, 1911-1920.	
Newtown	...	...	31.3	...	73.3
Woolston	...	...	33.4	...	—
Millbrook	...	...	38.1	...	89.4
Freemantle	...	...	44.2	...	78.1
Banister	...	...	52.7	...	58.3
Northam	...	...	53.6	...	100.4
Bevois	...	...	55.2	...	89.8
All Saints	...	...	55.6	...	70.9
St. Nicholas	...	...	55.6	...	—
Portswood	...	...	55.6	...	79.0
Shirley	...	...	60.4	...	79.1
Trinity	...	...	61.7	...	82.4
Bitterne and Sholing	...	...	68.2	...	—
St. Denys	...	...	74.9	...	77.3
Bitterne and Pear Tree	...	...	75.2	...	—
Town	...	...	92.5	...	120.2
St. Mary's	...	...	108.0	...	109.1
			—	...	—
Borough	...	...	62.4	...	88.3
			—	...	—

The Notification of Births Act came into operation in the Borough on the 9th March, 1908. This Act requires any person in attendance upon the mother, within six hours after the time of birth, to notify the Medical Officer of Health of such birth in writing within thirty-six hours of the birth having occurred.

The number of notifications received during the year under the Act amounted to 3,401, including 84 relating to still-births.

The number of births registered during the same period was 3,621.

Of the 3,621 registered births, 291 were not notified under the Notification of Births Act; the percentage of registered births notified, therefore, was 92.0.

The number of births notified and percentage under the Notification of Births Act during the last five years is shown in the following table:—

Notified by—

			1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Doctors	...	...	129	110	154	272	350
Midwives	...	...	1,840	1,908	2,256	2,545	2,869
Other persons present in the house at time of birth	...	...	209	223	254	397	182
			<u>2,178</u>	<u>2,241</u>	<u>2,664</u>	<u>3,214</u>	<u>3,401</u>

Percentage of live births
notified

...	...	90.3	88.5	94.9	96.3	90.2
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The following table shows the percentage of women in childbirth attended by Midwives and the percentage of still births to total births attended during the last 10 years:—

Year.	Number of Live Births Registered.	Number of Live Births attended by Midwives.	Number of Still Births attended by Midwives.	Percentage of Live Births attended by Mid- wives to Births registered during same period.	Percentage of Still Births among Births attended by Midwives.
1912	2806	1996	65	71.1	3.2
1913	2957	2023	56	68.4	2.7
1914	2949	2008	70	68.1	3.4
1915	2707	1938	66	71.6	3.3
1916	2770	1908	62	68.9	3.1
1917	2413	1840	62	76.3	3.3
1918	2533	1853	66	73.2	3.4
1919	2617	2155	75	82.4	3.4
1920	3172	2362	70	74.5	2.9
1921	3621	2741	90	75.7	3.2

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This section of the work of the Health Department has been carried out on the same lines as in the previous year. The work carried out may be classified as follows:—

- (1) Inspection of Midwives.
- (2) Ante-natal Clinic.
- (3) Maternity Home.
- (4) Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes.
- (5) Infant Clinic for children under 5.
- (6) General advice to Mothers at East Park Terrace.
- (7) Health Visiting in the Homes.
- (8) Grant of free milk and sale at cost price of dried milk.
- (9) Clinic for Venereal Diseases in Women and Children.

INSPECTION OF MIDWIVES.

The Act of 1918 came into operation on the 1st January, 1919, and extended the duties and obligations of Local Supervising Authorities. All books and forms required under the Acts are supplied gratis to Midwives by the Local Supervising Authority.

The Midwife in any emergency must call in a medical practitioner, who is authorised to send his claim for fee to the Local Authority for payment. Such fee can be recovered from the patient or her husband if in the opinion of the Local Authority they are able to pay.

The number of cases in which accounts were submitted to the Local Supervising Authority by medical practitioners during the year amounted to 40; the fee was recovered in two cases from the patient; in the other cases the financial circumstances of the family prohibited the fee being refunded by the patient or her husband.

The supervision of Midwives is carried out by the Superintendent Health Visitor, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health.

Two untrained Midwives ceased to practice during the year owing to age and infirmity. The standard of work carried out by the Midwives is generally good, and they are quick to notify and obtain treatment on the slightest sign of discharge from the eyes in infants. The equipment carried has improved in quality.

Lectures have been given by the Staff of the Health Department at the meetings of the local Midwives' Society during the year.

The following notifications from Midwives were received by the Local Supervising Authority during the year:—

Notification of Intention to practice (trained Midwives 40, untrained 9)	49
Record of sending for medical aid ...	335
Notification of Stillbirths ...	75
„ „ Puerperal Septicæmia	9
„ „ Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	11
„ „ Artificial Feeding ...	19
Routine Inspection of Midwives ...	130
Special Visits of Enquiry ...	303

The conditions for which medical aid was sought by Midwives were:—

MOTHER.

Ante Partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	26
Post Partum Hæmorrhage ...	...	8
Delayed and Prolonged Labour ...	...	65
Mal-presentation ...	...	13
Retained Placenta ...	...	2
Ruptured Perineum ...	...	36
Rise of Temperature ...	...	26
Death of Mother ...	...	1
General Condition Unsatisfactory ...	...	27

INFANT.

Premature Birth ...	...	24
Dangerous Feebleness ...	...	27
Malformation of Infant ...	...	7
Discharge from Eyes ...	...	49
Premature Death ...	...	3
General Condition Unsatisfactory ...	...	27
Total ...	...	<u>335</u>

STILLBIRTHS.

Enquiry was made into the history of each case notified, and, as far as could be ascertained, the cause of the stillbirths was given as being due to: Prolonged and difficult labour, 12; shock through fall, 10; history of previous stillbirths and signs of venereal disease, 18; premature twins, 2; general ill-health (rheumatism, heart disease, and renal trouble), 12; born before arrival of midwife (no sign of having lived), 4; hydrometra, 2; asphyxiated by cord, 2; ante partum hæmorrhage, 2; no history obtainable, 11.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

The Health Visitors made 54 visits to cases of ophthalmia. Twenty-five cases were treated in the Free Eye Hospital and 9 by medical practitioners. A report on these cases is given on page 25.

PUERPERAL SEPTICÆMIA.

Nine cases were notified during the year. Three deaths occurred, one of which, in the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, was not notified. Special enquiries were made into each case, and any necessary suspension from practice, and disinfection of the Midwife, her clothes and equipment, carried out.

ANTE-NATAL CLINIC

The Ante-Natal Clinic has continued to be well attended, the Midwives, Health Visitors, and others sending up patients for advice in addition to those who apply for admission to the Maternity Home. A certain number also of gynæcological cases apply for advice, several of them proving to be serious ailments, requiring operative treatment at a Hospital.

There is great need for a Dental Department to work in connection with this Clinic. The ordinary Dental Clinics available for the class of patient are apparently unable to carry out much ante-natal work, and the mother herself is not easy to persuade when she needs such treatment, so that nothing is being done, to the prejudice of both the mother and child.

MATERNITY HOME.

The Maternity Home beds have been in great demand. Careful investigation is made beforehand, to secure that patients who could pay private fees are not taken. Fees have been charged in nearly all cases, varied according to capacity to pay.

Fewer venereal cases have been admitted, as they have had treatment in the Clinic, and these cases often prefer to be confined at home. Owing to the lack of accommodation, the opportunity for ante-natal in-patient treatment has been curtailed, only emergency cases being admitted for a day or two. Early in the autumn a room in No. 1, East Park Terrace was converted into a ward and connected with No. 2, thus giving two more beds.

Eighty-six patients were admitted for confinement during the year, the average stay being 14.7 days. There were no maternal deaths. One stillbirth (syphilitic emergency case) and one neonatal death (melœna) occurred.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' "WELCOMES."

The work of the Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes continues to make steady progress.

In addition to the Woolston Welcome, taken over by the Health Department in November, 1920, two new Welcomes were started in February this year: one at Hampton Park, to serve Portswood, Swaythling, and Bitterne Park area; and one at Bond Street, Northam.

The attendances and work carried out at the Welcomes is steadily increasing, and they appear to be much appreciated.

The following table gives particulars of work carried out at the Branch Welcomes during the year:—

BRANCH WELCOMES.

	Attendances.		Babies Weighed.	Medical Consultations.	Health Talks.
	Mothers.	Babies.			
Winton Street ...	5,276	5,685	1,756	1,688	35
Eastern Schools...	3,437	3,739	1,021	1,098	30
Bond St., Northam	1,144	1,341	419	278	39
Shirley ...	2,385	2,539	757	737	32
Portswood ...	2,082	2,513	828	357	34
Woolston ...	2,420	2,778	682	437	33
Totals ...	16,744	18,595	5,463	4,595	203

The weighing of babies is only undertaken up to the age of 18 months. The babies under that age average about 40 per cent. of the total. Endeavour is made to weigh the babies at least once a fortnight, but there is a certain amount of prejudice to contend with in establishing the rule.

Lectures and fifteen-minute talks have been given by the Staff on ante-natal conditions and care; care and feeding of children from birth to school age; simple sanitation and hygiene; moral training of children; clothing, dressmaking, and housewifery.

Demonstrations in cutting-out and making up old and new clothing have been given, and a competition held in connection therewith.

The voluntary Babies' Welfare Committee have rendered valuable assistance on the social side of the Welcomes; they have arranged concerts, outings, and at Christmas a free tea to over 1,000 of the mothers and children who attend the Welcomes. This Committee of ladies also makes large quantities of clothing and garments, which are sold to the most needy at cost price.

Valuable help has also been given by the members of the Red Cross Association in the weighing of babies.

INFANTS' CLINIC AT 2, EAST PARK TERRACE.

This Clinic is held two mornings a week. The children are referred for treatment by the Medical Officers at the Welcomes, the Health Visitors, the Midwives, Hospitals, Private Practitioners, Friends, etc.

Disorders of nutrition, minor ailments, congenital syphilis, and convalescence from acute illnesses (e.g., measles, whooping cough, and influenza) form the bulk of the cases.

During August and September the Clinic was open for diarrhoea cases every week-day morning, so that there should be no delay, with gratifying results. During September and October a number of cases of acute catarrhal jaundice were seen in children from 2—5, presumably due to some infection of the alimentary tract.

Children seriously ill are referred to private practitioners, or to the Hospitals. Most of those needing in-patient treatment are admitted to Shirley Warren Infirmary, but the Children's Hospital at Shirley has been able to accommodate a few more of our cases. About 530 new cases attended during 1921.

The following tables show the number of attendances for consultations and treatment at the Maternity Centre and

Infants' Clinic, No. 2, East Park Terrace; and at the Branch Welcomes:—

MATERNITY CENTRE AND INFANT CLINIC,
No. 2, EAST PARK TERRACE.

Number of interviews for general advice 1,436

Number of medical consultations:—

New cases: Ante-natal	...	151
Mothers	...	25
Children	...	417

Old cases Ante-natal	...	443
Mothers	...	80
Children	...	2,878

Total	3,994
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Number of babies weighed	1,247
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Number of children who received medical intermediate treatment	257
-------------------------------------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

GENERAL ADVICE TO MOTHERS AT EAST PARK TERRACE.

The General Advice Department has been busier than ever. Not only health questions, but domestic and social difficulties are discussed with applicants, family quarrels are smoothed over, sanitary defects reported, work found, unmarried mothers assisted to re-establish themselves, homes found for children, etc. The help of voluntary agencies is enlisted wherever possible. The Babies' Hostel has been particularly helpful in taking in children during the mother's confinement.

HEALTH VISITING IN THE HOMES.

The following is a record of visits made by the Health Visitors during the year:—

Visits to expectant mothers	...	...	1,381
First visit to infants under one year of age			4,280
Re-visits to infants under one year of age			10,216
„ „ children over one year of age and under school age	...		7,832
Visits to cases under Ophthalmia Neonatorum Regulations	...		54
„ „ cases of Pneumonia, Measles, Chicken Pox and Mumps			94
Other visits	...	...	2,518

GRANT OF FREE MILK, AND SALE AT COST PRICE OF DRIED MILK.

The grant of free milk (fresh or dried) has proved very useful, owing to the large amount of distress in the Borough.

In May the Ministry of Health issued fresh instructions for the control of free grants. With the exception that the parents themselves must make the application, and renew it monthly, the new rules practically followed the methods already in use in Southampton.

In the early autumn the Corporation decided that grants should not be made to families already in receipt of aid from the Poor-Law Guardians, but in special cases the Guardians agreed to grant extra milk on receipt of a certificate of need from the Medical Officer of Health. This arrangement led to a reduction of the numbers on the free-milk list.

During the year the following grants of free fresh milk were made:—

			Average number on books.		Total amount supplied in pints.
Expectant Mothers	...	...	20	...	5,571
Nursing Mothers	...	...	117	...	35,560
Infants under 6 months	...	...	13	...	3,332
Infants between 6 months and 5 years of age	...	...	160	...	36,364

The following grants of free dried milk, etc., were also made:—

			Average number on books.		Total amount supplied in lbs.
Expectant Mothers	...	...	4	...	254
Nursing Mothers	...	...	5	...	268
Infants under 6 months	...	...	52	...	1,328
Infants between 6 months and 5 years	...	...	102	...	2,400
Free grants of Malt and Cod Liver Oil	...	...	7	...	379

The sale of dried milk of various brands at cost price to those who cannot afford the trade price has been carried on both at East Park Terrace and at the Welcomes, and has proved a very useful branch of work, but at the same time entailing much extra work. During the year the total number of issues of dried milk amounted to 9,506, the weight in lbs. being 19,708.

The following figures give further particulars as to the distribution of free milk during 1921:—

On fresh milk, December 31st, 1920 ...	194
On dried milk, December 31st, 1920 ...	62
Total ...	<u>256</u>

On fresh milk, December 31st, 1921 ...	94
On dried milk, December 31st, 1921 ...	32
On both ...	2
Total ...	<u>128</u>

New families on free milk during 1921	427
Old families on free milk during 1921 (renewed from 1919 and 1920) ...	15
Total ...	<u>442</u>

The total of 442 families to whom dried milk was granted for the first time in 1921, or renewed after discontinuance in previous years, comprised 530 individuals.

Fresh milk was granted as follows:—

Expectant Mothers ...	62
Nursing Mothers ...	210
Babies under 6 months ...	25
Children under 5 ...	147
Total ...	<u>444</u>

Dried milk was granted as follows:—

Expectant Mothers ...	1
Nursing Mothers ...	2
Babies under 6 months ...	43
Children under 5 ...	40
Total ...	<u>86</u>

Grants were discontinued during 1921 in 571 cases.

CLINIC FOR VENEREAL DISEASES IN WOMEN
AND CHILDREN.

The Venereal Diseases Clinic has been even more closely associated this year than before with the Maternity and Child Welfare work. The consultations are held one afternoon and one evening a week. Intermediate treatment has been more thorough and satisfactory, the Sister-in-Charge having been freed from other duties to secure this.

Efforts are made to secure the regular attendance of the patients, and pressure is brought to bear on ante-natal and post-natal cases. The Midwives send a good many, especially patients with a history of miscarriages, and the Department has been successful in securing a number of babies who have remained apparently healthy after careful ante-natal treatment. Where the treatment cannot be begun early enough the children are brought as soon as possible after birth and kept under observation and treatment for two years. The difference in success between ante-natal and post-natal treatment is marked. In some cases where the mother does not admit venereal infection, or refuses treatment for herself, the infants are treated in the Infant Clinic.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1921.

Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks & under 3 months.	3 months & under 6 months.	6 months & under 9 months.	9 months & under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
Small Pox ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	2	1	1	2	8
Laryngitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bronchitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	4
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	1	2	5	17
Diarrhœa ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5	4	19
Enteritis ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	5	10	4	7	29
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syphilis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	5
Rickets ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Suffocation, overlying	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	3
Injury at Birth ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
Atelectasis ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	5
Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	4	...	1	2	7	3	...	...	...	10
Premature Birth ...	...	...	...	61	...	3	1	65	4	...	...	...	69
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	...	...	9	...	3	1	13	7	7	1	...	28
Other Causes ...	...	...	...	7	2	1	...	10	3	4	1	1	19
Totals ...	...	...	...	91	5	10	8	114	42	32	18	20	226

THE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The following is a total of the notifications received during the year, also the rate per 1,000 of the population:—

	Notified	Rate per 1000 of Population.
Small Pox	2	0.012
Diphtheria	360	2.227
Erysipelas	28	0.175
Scarlet Fever	228	1.410
Enteric Fever	20	0.124
Puerperal Fever	9	0.056
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	0.006
Encephalitis Lethargica	6	0.037
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	34	*9,390
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	355	2.196
Other forms of Tuberculosis	23	0.142
Pneumonia	51	0.315
Malaria	2	0.012
	<hr/> 1,119 <hr/>	

*Rate per 1000 births.

MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

The death-rate from diseases usually classified as the chief epidemic diseases, namely: Small Pox, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, Measles, Whooping Cough, and Diarrhoea, and Enteritis among children under two years of age, amounted to 0.51 per 1,000 of the population.

The death-rate per 1,000 of the population from the diseases specified above for the past five years is shown in the following table:—

	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Small Pox ... ..	.000	.000	.008	.000	.000
Scarlet Fever ... ..	.000	.009	.000	.000	.006
Diphtheria ... ..	.104	.148	.148	.130	.118
Enteric Fever ... ..	.035	.052	.031	.008	.019
Measles ... ..	.217	.455	.008	.168	.006
Whooping Cough ...	.070	.157	.039	.199	.019
Diarrhoea & Enteritis					
under 2 years of age	.383	.409	.187	.329	.340
Total Zymotic	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Death-rate	0.809	1.230	.421	0.834	.508
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The following table shows the number of cases of notifiable disease recorded in the Borough during the past five years :—

DISEASE.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Small Pox	—	—	1	—	2
Scarlet Fever	117	58	91	136	228
Diphtheria	153	145	271	324	360
Enteric Fever	23	26	11	12	20
Continued Fever	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	4	5	10	12	9
Erysipelas	33	35	53	58	28
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	5	2	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis	1	—	5	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	62	64	58	43	34
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	268	297	314	358	355
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	44	35	33	23	23
Measles	1970	2082	73	—	—
German Measles	133	62	26	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	4	12	6
Pneumonia	—	—	126	63	51
Malaria	—	—	25	15	2
Trench Fever... ..	—	—	2	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	1	—	—
Total	2813	2811	1106	1062	1119

Ophthalmia Neonatorum was made compulsorily notifiable on 1st April, 1914; Encephalitis Lethargica on the 1st January, 1919, and Pneumonia, Malaria, Trench Fever and Dysentery on 1st March, 1919. The notification of Measles and German Measles ceased 31st December, 1919.

There were 1,685 visits and re-visits made to houses in which infectious diseases occurred, and inquiries were made relative to the probable source of infection, and the isolation of the patient. Information was also given concerning the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent the spread of disease, and in the case of measles advice as to treatment and nursing of patients where a medical man was not in attendance.

In connection with school absentees, 90 visits were made where non-notifiable infectious diseases occurred.

Of the cases notified in the Borough under the various Acts and Regulations, 539 were removed to the Isolation Hospital for treatment.

Sanitary defects were found in 124 houses in which cases occurred.

SMALL POX.

Two cases of Small Pox were notified in the Borough during the year.

The first case was that of a ship's trimmer, who landed from H.M. Transport "Prinz Ludwig" on the 19th April. He proceeded to his home in King Street, and developed Small Pox on the 23rd April. A member of the crew of the "Prinz Ludwig" had been landed at Gibraltar on the homeward voyage suffering from Small Pox. (See Port Report, page 105.)

The second case notified, on the 30th June, was a girl residing at St. Denys. She was removed to Hospital, where the disease was diagnosed as one of severe Chicken Pox.

SCARLET FEVER.

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during the year amounted to 228, of which 46 cases occurred in the added areas.

One death from Scarlet Fever was registered, being the second death from the disease during the past five years.

The number of cases notified and deaths resulting from the disease for the past five years were:—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1915	...	...	...	430	2	0.47
1916	...	...	...	187	5	2.67
1917	...	...	...	117	0	0.0
1918	...	...	...	58	1	1.72
1919	...	...	...	91	0	0.0
1920	...	...	...	136	0	0.0
1921	...	...	...	228	1	0.49

One hundred and thirty-three cases notified were removed to the Isolation Hospital, which is equal to a percentage of 58.3 compared with 74.3 in 1920 and 76.9 in 1919.

In addition to the cases admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the old Borough, 29 from neighbouring districts, 6 from the Port and 3 military cases were admitted for treatment.

The following table gives particulars of cases of Scarlet Fever notified in the Borough, showing the number treated in the Isolation Hospital, the period of detention and the number of "return" cases during the past six years:—

Year.		Cases notified.	Admitted to Hospital.	Average period in Hospital (days).	No. of "return" cases.	Cases treated at home.
1916	...	187	130	35.1	1	57
1917	...	117	95	40.7	0	22
1918	...	58	50	32.7	0	8
1919	...	91	70	36.0	0	21
1920	...	136	101	38.4	0	35
1921	...	228	133	32.5	3	95

DIPHTHERIA.

The number of cases of Diphtheria notified during the year amounted to 360, of which 89 were notified in the added areas.

The disease was most prevalent in the Shirley and Millbrook Wards of the Borough.

Nineteen deaths occurred among the cases notified in the Borough, the percentage of deaths to cases being lower than the average.

The number of cases notified and deaths recorded during the past five years are shown in the following table:—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage.
1917	...	...	...	153	12	7.84
1918	...	...	...	145	17	11.7
1919	...	...	...	271	19	7.0
1920	...	...	...	324	17	5.25
1921	...	...	...	360	19	5.28

Two hundred and seventy-six of the cases notified were admitted to the Isolation Hospital for treatment, which is equal to a percentage of 76.6 compared with 83.6 in 1920 and 75.6 in 1919.

In addition to the number specified above, six cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital from the Port, ten from neighbouring districts, and one military case.

ENTERIC FEVER.

The number of cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year amounted to 20, including one case of Para-Typhoid.

Three deaths occurred from Enteric Fever, an increase of two over the previous year.

The number of cases notified, and the deaths that occurred amongst cases notified in the Borough for the past five years are given in the following table:—

				Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths amongst cases notified in the Borough.
1917	...	...	...	23	4	17.4
1918	...	...	...	26	6	23.1
1919	...	...	...	11	4	33.6
1920	...	...	...	12	1	8.3
1921	...	...	...	20	3	15.0

The above table does not include the deaths of persons who were landed in the Port suffering from Enteric Fever and who subsequently died from the disease in Hospitals in the Borough.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Thirty-four cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were notified during the year. Nine cases were notified by medical practitioners, 11 by midwives, 13 from the Free Eye Hospital and 1 from the Children's Hospital.

Eight of the cases had been delivered by medical practitioners, 25 by midwives and 1 in the Parish Infirmary. Twenty-five of the cases were treated as out-patients at the Free Eye Hospital and 9 by private medical practitioners.

An investigation was made in April, 1922, as to the condition of the eyes of the infants at that date, with the following result: 28 were apparently cured, in 3 cases the eyes were permanently damaged, and 3 children were dead. Of the three cases that died, one died from Pneumonia, aged 2 days; one premature infant died aged 11 days; the third case died aged 3 months, but the eyes were apparently well before the last illness.

The following are particulars of the three cases in which the eyes are reported to be permanently injured:—

(1) Born 16/2/21. Discharge noticed same day, and infant taken to Free Eye Hospital within eight hours of birth. Infant attended Eye Hospital twice daily, and home treatment carried out by midwife. The right eye is permanently injured.

(2) Born 1/7/21. Medical practitioner engaged and in attendance at birth. Case removed to a private nursing home for constant treatment. The infant has lost the sight of the left eye.

(3) Born 6/11/21; illegitimate infant. Case notified five days after birth, with discharge from both eyes. The infant was taken to the Free Eye Hospital and treated as an out-patient; home treatment was also carried out. The mother and infant were subsequently removed to the Poor Law Infirmary. Both eyes of the infant are damaged, but it is not quite certain that the infant is totally blind, and it is reported that an operation is to be carried out at the Free Eye Hospital with a view to improving the sight.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

Influenza was prevalent from February to the end of May; 30 deaths being registered during that period. No further deaths occurred until the middle of December, when a more severe outbreak commenced in the Borough, and 4 deaths were registered in the last week of the year.

Fifty-one notifications were received of Acute Primary or Influenzal Pneumonia during the year, the deaths from all forms of Pneumonia recorded being 104.

ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

Six cases of Encephalitis Lethargica were notified during the year, three of which proved fatal.

The mortality was the same as last year—50 per cent. of the cases notified.

VENEREAL DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the work carried out during the year 1921 at each of the Clinics provided by the Local Authority for the treatment of Venereal Diseases:—

	East Park Terrace.		R.S.H. & S. Hos.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Number of persons under treatment or observation on 1st January, 1921 ...	1,271	62	87	61
Number of persons dealt with for the first time during 1921 at the Out-Patient Clinics	661	122	75	70
Total attendances of all persons at the Out-Patients Clinics during 1921	10,412	1,825	618	746
Aggregate number of In-Patient days of treatment given to persons ...	—	57	103	125

The above figures show that 928 persons were dealt with for the first time during the year 1921. This number is 164 less than in the previous year.

The total attendances at the out-patients clinics amounted to 13,601, compared with 12,787 in the previous year.

The number of persons discharged from the out-patient clinics after completion of treatment and observation was 400. Two hundred and forty-one persons ceased to attend the out-patients clinics before the completion of the first course of treatment.

PATHOLOGICAL WORK.

The specimens submitted for Wassermann reaction were 488 from Nos. 1 and 2, East Park Terrace, and 199 from the Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital.

The number of specimens examined at the Laboratory for the detection of Spirochetes was 38, and for the detection of Gonococci 1,705.

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT 1, EAST PARK TERRACE, SOUTH-AMPTON, DURING THE YEAR ENDED THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

	Syphilis.		Soft Chancre.		Gonorrhœa		Conditions other than Venereal		TOTAL.	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1. Number of persons who, on the 1st January, 1921, were under treatment or observation for:	460	52	71	...	613	10	127	...	1271	62
2. Number dealt with during the year in the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from :—										
Syphilis only	191	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	191	38
Soft chancre only ... ..	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	42	...
Gonorrhœa only ... ..	...	...	...	...	375	19	...	...	375	19
Syphilis and soft chancre	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	20	...
Syphilis and gonorrhœa	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	10	...
Gonorrhœa and soft chancre ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	2	2
Syphilis, soft chancre and gonorrhœa ... ..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Conditions other than venereal ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	60	21	60
Total	666	91	124	2	994	31	148	60	1932	184
3. Number of persons who ceased to attend the out-patient Clinic										
(a) before completing the first course of treatment for :	40	15	11	...	98	10	...	...	149	25
(b) after one or more courses, but before completion of treatment for :	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(c) after completion of treatment, but before final tests as to cure of :	...	11	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	15
4. Number of persons transferred to other Treatment Centres after treatment for :	15	2	3	...	...	5	...	...	65	7
5. Number of persons discharged from the out-patient Clinic after completion of treatment and observation for :	39	2	4	2	90	2	148	57	281	63
6. Number of persons who on the 1st January, 1922, were under treatment or observation for:	572	61	106	...	759	10	...	3	1437	74
7. Total attendances of all persons at the out-patient Clinic who were suffering from :—	3461	897	116	...	6764	857	71	71	10412	1825
8. Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of treatment given to persons who were suffering from:	...	42	...	...	...	15	...	...	...	57

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction
	Spirochetes	Gonococci	Other Organisms	
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	38	1705	...	488
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory ... ..	...	...	...	...

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

[illegible]

RETURN RELATING TO ALL PERSONS WHO WERE TREATED AT
THE TREATMENT CENTRE AT ROYAL SOUTH HANTS AND SOUTH-
AMPTON HOSPITAL, SOUTHAMPTON, DURING THE YEAR ENDED
THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

[illegible]

	For detection of			For Wassermann Reaction.
	Spirochetes.	Gonococci.	Other Organisms.	
9. Examinations of Pathological material:—				
(a) Specimens which were examined at, and by the Medical Officer of, the Treatment Centre ...	—	—	—	—
(b) Specimens from persons attending at the Treatment Centre which were sent for examination to an approved laboratory	—	23	—	199

Statement showing the services rendered at the Treatment Centre during the year, classified according to the areas in which the patients resided.

Name of County or County Borough (or Country in the case of persons residing elsewhere than in England and Wales).	South-ampton	Hampshire	London					TOTAL
A. Number of persons from each area dealt with during the year at or in connection with the out-patient Clinic <i>for the first time</i> and found to be suffering from:—								
Syphilis	66	28	1	...	...	...	...	95
Soft chancre	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gonorrhœa	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	13
Conditions other than venereal	24	12	...	...	...	...	...	36
Total	100	44	1	...	...	...	...	145
B. Total number of attendances at the out-patient Clinic of all patients residing in each area	983	375	6	...	...	...	...	1364
C Aggregate number of "In-patient days" of all patients residing in each area	185	43	...	...	...	...	...	228
D Number of { 1. Out-patient doses of Salvarsan sub-stitutes given in the:— 2. In-patient Dept. to patients residing in each area.	287	61	6	...	...	...	...	354
	27	13	...	...	...	...	...	40

TUBERCULOSIS.

The total deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis among residents of the Borough amounted to 202, from the following forms of the disease:—

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	183
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	...	11
Tuberculosis of Peritoneum and Intes-			
tines	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Knee	...	...	3
Tuberculosis of Prostate	...	...	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	...	...	3
			202

The death-rate from Pulmonary Tuberculosis amounted to 1.13 per 1,000 persons living. This rate is 0.03 higher than in 1920, but is 0.20 lower than the average for the past five years.

The death-rate of males was the same as the previous year, but the death rate of females showed an increase of 0.05.

The death-rate for the year per 1,000 of the population from Pulmonary Tuberculosis was males 1.32, females 0.95, both sexes 1.13.

The percentage of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year to cases notified during the same period was males 52.8, females 50, both sexes 51.6.

Of the cases dying in 1920, the following table shows the years in which the primary notifications were received. Com-

pulsory notification of all cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis first came into operation on the 1st January, 1912:—

1912	...	...	...	...	...	1
1913	...	...	...	...	...	2
1915	...	...	...	...	...	2
1916	...	...	...	...	...	3
1917	...	...	...	...	...	5
1918	...	...	...	...	...	7
1919	...	...	...	...	...	7
1920	...	...	...	...	...	47
1921	...	...	...	...	...	53
Un-notified	...	...	...	...	...	38
Transferable Deaths			...	...	...	18
						<hr/> 183 <hr/>

The mortality from Tuberculous Diseases other than Pulmonary was equal to a rate of 0.12 per 1,000 of the population, which is 0.05 lower than the previous year.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS RECEIVED UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912, DURING THE 52 WEEKS ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

Form A	...	...	...	...	384
„ B	...	...	...	...	1
„ C	...	...	...	...	180
„ D	...	...	...	...	173
					<hr/> 738 <hr/>

Of the above total 378 were primary notifications, namely, Form A 377, Form B 1.

The localization of the disease of these cases was:—

Lungs ...	...	...	355	Hip ...	...	...	1
Meninges of Brain ...	2			Ankle ...	...	...	1
Peritoneum and Intes-				Cervical Glands	...	10	
tines...	...	...	3	Skin ...	...	2	
Spine ...	...	...	3	Testicle ...	...	1	

PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1912.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS DURING THE PERIOD FROM 2ND JANUARY, 1921, TO
THE 31ST DECEMBER, 1921.

	Notifications on Form A.												Notifications on Form B.				Number of Notifica- tions on Form C.		
	Number of Primary Notifications.												Total notifications on Form A.	Number of Primary Notifications.			Total notifications on Form B.	Poor Law Institu- tions.	Sanatoria.
														Un- der 5	5 to 10	10 to 15				Total
Age Periods.	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 & up- wards	Total							
Pulmonary—																			
Males ...	—	1	11	5	22	21	55	40	22	13	7	197	198	—	—	41	84		
Females ...	1	1	6	19	21	18	42	27	12	7	3	157	163	—	1	16	36		
Non-Pulmonary—																			
Males ...	1	2	5	3	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	17	17	—	—	—	1		
Females ...	1	1	2	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6	6	—	—	—	2		

TUBERCULOSIS.

TABLE showing cases, case-rate, deaths, and death-rate from Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis in each of the Municipal Wards during the year 1921.

WARD.	CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary		Total.		Pulmonary.	
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
1. Town ...	41	3.47	2	0.17	43	3.64	23	1.95
2. St. Mary's ...	28	2.14	2	0.15	30	2.29	13	0.99
3. Northam ...	30	2.57	1	0.09	31	2.66	11	0.94
4. Trinity ...	25	2.74	2	0.22	27	2.96	15	1.64
5. Newtown ...	12	1.36	—	—	12	1.36	11	1.25
6. All Saints ...	22	2.25	1	0.10	23	2.35	10	1.02
7. Bevois ...	18	2.15	1	0.12	19	2.27	16	1.91
8. Banister ...	11	1.31	1	0.12	12	1.43	5	0.60
9. Freemanle ...	18	2.17	1	0.12	19	2.29	5	0.60
10. Millbrook ...	22	2.01	1	0.09	23	2.10	15	1.37
11. Shirley ...	24	2.13	1	0.09	25	2.22	9	0.80
12. Portswood ...	18	1.83	1	0.10	19	1.93	9	0.91
13. St. Denys ...	23	2.51	2	0.22	25	2.73	9	0.98
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree ...	16	1.77	1	0.11	17	1.88	6	0.66
15. Bitterne and Sholing ...	27	2.71	2	0.20	29	2.91	12	1.21
16. Woolston ...	10	1.21	2	0.24	12	1.45	11	1.33
17. St. Nicholas ...	10	2.29	2	0.46	12	2.75	3	0.69
Borough ...	355	2.20	23	0.14	378	2.34	183	1.13
							19	0.12
							202	1.25

TUBERCULOSIS.

Average case-rates and death-rates per 1,000 of the population from Tuberculosis in Municipal Wards during the nine years 1913—1921.

WARD.	CASE-RATE.			DEATH RATE.		
	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Total.
1. Town	4.05	0.70	4.75	2.42	0.41	2.83
2. St. Mary's	3.08	0.62	3.70	1.53	0.39	1.92
3. Northam	2.85	0.57	3.42	1.55	0.29	1.84
4. Trinity	2.50	0.48	2.98	1.42	0.22	1.64
5. Newtown	2.34	0.41	2.75	1.05	0.25	1.30
6. All Saints	2.55	0.35	2.90	1.03	0.09	1.12
7. Bevois	2.66	0.42	3.08	1.19	0.25	1.44
8. Banister	1.58	0.27	1.85	0.97	0.18	1.15
9. Freemantle	2.62	0.28	2.90	1.14	0.18	1.32
10. Millbrook	2.82	0.30	3.12	1.33	0.19	1.52
11. Shirley	2.39	0.36	2.75	0.92	0.21	1.13
12. Portswood	2.45	0.32	2.77	1.16	0.27	1.43
13. St. Denys	2.76	0.71	3.47	0.91	0.26	1.17
14. Bitterne and Pear Tree	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Bitterne and Sholing.	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Woolston ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. St. Nicholas ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Borough	2.72	0.46	3.18	1.31	0.26	1.57

RECORD OF THE DISPENSARY WORK FOR THE YEAR 1921:—

NEW PATIENTS—

Insured	...	...	...	207
Dependents	...	...	...	238
Others	...	...	...	57
				<hr/>
				502
				<hr/>

VISITS OF PATIENTS UNDER OBSERVATION—

Insured	...	...	...	820
Dependents	...	...	...	816
Others	...	...	...	171
				<hr/>
				1,807
				<hr/>

VISITS OF PATIENTS UNDER TREATMENT—

Insured	...	...	...	7,408
Dependents	...	...	...	6,931
Others	...	...	...	1,386
				<hr/>
				15,725
				<hr/>
Grand Total	...	...	...	18,034
				<hr/>

VISITS PAID BY HEALTH NURSES TO HOMES OF
TUBERCULOUS PATIENTS—

Insured	...	...	...	1,730
Dependents	...	...	...	3,049
Others	...	...	...	280
				<hr/>
				5,065
				<hr/>

RECORD OF NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER DISPENSARY TREATMENT DURING 1921:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.	Pre-Tubercular
Number of patients under treatment on 1st January, 1921	477	40	14
New cases treated	224	32	39
Cases transferred from Sanatorium ...	103	4	0
Cases transferred from Domiciliary treatment	2	0	0
Cases transferred from general supervision	35	0	0
Cases transferred to Sanatorium ...	109	3	0
Cases transferred to Domiciliary treatment	15	0	0
Cases lost sight of or left the Borough	59	2	3
Cases who have finished treatment during the year and are now under general supervision	43	2	2
Total number of notified cases under observation at the end of the year... ..	...	...	1,529
Number of cases in Sanatorium on 1st January, 1922	35	1	0
Total number under Dispensary treatment on 1st January, 1922 ...	615	49	48

Comparison with 1920 shows that there were a larger number of new cases examined, namely, 53.

The number of visits paid by patients to the Dispensary was 15,725, or 133 less than in 1920.

The same procedure was adopted regarding the attendances at the Dispensary as for 1920; that is, patients so well enough were asked to visit once fortnightly, monthly or three-monthly, as the case required. The number of visits paid by Health Visitors was 600 less than in 1920.

DIAGNOSIS.

The routine method of examination detailed in the Report last year has been carried out in 1921 in all cases.

TABLE SHOWING THE NUMBER OF DIAGNOSES MADE DURING 1921, AND THE RESULTS OBTAINED.

	Found to be suffering from		Found to be		Totals.
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Pre-tubercular.	Non-Tuberculous.	
Previously notified cases ...	41	5	3	—	49
Sent by School Medical Officer for Diagnosis ...	8	21	19	16	64
Sent by Local Medical Practitioners for Diagnosis ...	208	8	24	52	292
Sent by War Pensions Committee	15	—	—	6	21
House contacts	23	6	11	13	53
Transferred from other Dispensaries, etc.	14	3	2	4	23
Totals	309	43	59	91	502

The number of cases sent by local medical practitioners was 292, being 9 more than in 1920. Those sent by Pensions Authorities 21, or 20 less than for 1920. Fifty-three house contacts were examined, 40 of whom were found to be suffering from tuberculosis in one of its forms.

RESULTS OF SANATORIUM TREATMENT.

PULMONARY CASES:

20 cases were admitted in the First Stage of the Disease.

28 " " " " Second " " "

55 " " " " Third " " "

103

On discharge in 5 cases the disease was arrested, 29 showed much improvement, 18 showed improvement, 22 no change, 23 were worse, and 15 died in the Sanatorium.

Four cases were discharged from the Sanatorium, being non-pulmonary; all showed marked improvement.

A large number of cases are admitted to the Sanatorium who show advanced disease of the lungs. This is done owing to their infectious condition and the impossibility of their being isolated in their own homes by reason of overcrowding and lack of accommodation.

The measure is educational as well as preventive, the relatives gaining knowledge by practical experience of the means of protecting themselves.

RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PATIENTS DISCHARGED FROM THE MUNICIPAL SCHEME DURING 1921.

FULMONARY CASES:

Treatment was concluded under the scheme in 43 cases, of these in 18 cases the disease was arrested, 18 showed much improvement, 1 showed improvement, 3 no change, and 3 were worse.

Thirty-seven were returned to full work, 3 to light work, and 3 were not likely to work at all.

During the year there were 61 cases under treatment with tuberculin, of these there were 36 cases suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, 21 cases suffering from tuberculous disease of the eyes and 3 from disease of bones, and 1 from kidney and bladder disease. All the cases have shown marked improvement, particularly the eye and bone cases. The kidney case is doing well, and is still under treatment.

TABULATED RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN PULMONARY CASES.

The tables which are appended show the results of treatment in those patients who were discharged from the Borough Sanatorium during the year 1921. A separate set of tables show the results for those patients who were discharged from active treatment under the Municipal Scheme during the same period.

The patients have been placed in two groups, and show in separate tables, those with:—

- (A) Tubercle Bacilli found in sputum.
- (B) Tubercle Bacilli not found in sputum.
- (c) Summary of the two groups.

The patients in each group have been classified as to the stage of the disease at the time of coming under treatment;

males and females being shown separately. The classification adopted being the Turban-Gerhardt (Imperial Board of Health). They have further been classified according to the method adopted in the Astor Report.

On discharge they have been classified according to their economic condition (working capacity) and also as to their physical condition.

The following are the details of the classification adopted :—

TURBAN-GERHARDT CLASSIFICATION (IMPERIAL BOARD OF HEALTH).

STAGE I.—Disease of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe ; that, for instance, in case of infection of both apices, does not extend beyond the spine of scapula and the clavicle, or in the case of affection of one apex, frontal, beyond the second rib.

STAGE II.—Disease of slight severity, more extensive than I., but affecting at most the volume of one lobe ; or severe disease, extending at most to the volume of one half lobe.

STAGE III.—All cases extending beyond II., and all such with considerable cavities.

CLASSIFICATION OF PATIENTS, ASTOR REPORT.

- (1) Cases in which the disease can be diagnosed or is strongly suspected, but in which there is no evident impairment of the working capacity.
- (2) Cases of recent onset with some impairment of the working capacity, but without marked evidence of ill-health.
- (3) Cases of recent onset with evidence of acute illness.
- (4) Cases of a longer history of illness. In some of these cases permanent arrest of the disease may be hoped for, but in the majority, restoration to full working capacity for more than a comparatively short period is not to be looked for.
- (5) Cases in which there is a permanent loss of working capacity. Many of these patients live for a considerable period in a condition of chronic ill-health.
- (6) Cases in which a fatal termination within six months is probable.

ECONOMIC CONDITION ON DISCHARGE FROM TREATMENT.

- (1) No evident impairment of working capacity.
- (2) Some impairment of working capacity.
- (3) Marked loss of working capacity.
- (4) Very marked loss of working capacity.
- (5) Very marked loss of working capacity and progress unfavourable.
- (6) Probable fatal termination within 6 months.

TABLE I.
CLASSIFICATION OF THE IMMEDIATE RESULTS OF TREATMENT IN THOSE PATIENTS SUFFERING
FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS DISCHARGED FROM THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM DURING 1921.
(A) Tubercle Bacilli present.

Classification of Cases Turban-Gerhardt.	On Admission.						On Discharge.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
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SUMMARY OF TABLES 2A AND 2B.

Classification of Cases Turban-Gerhardt.	On Admission.						Total	On Discharge.						Total	
	Classification (Astor).							Total	Physical Condition.						
	1	2	3	4	5	6			1	2	3	4	5		6
Stage I.—															
Males ...	3	7	3	...	...	...	13	9	3	...	1	...	...	13	
Females ...	2	5	1	...	...	...	8	7	...	...	...	1	...	8	
Stage II.—															
Males ...	...	2	6	...	...	...	8	2	5	1	...	...	...	8	
Females ...	...	2	4	...	...	...	6	2	3	1	...	...	...	6	
Stage III.—															
Males ...	...	...	...	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	3	
Females ...	...	...	2	3	...	...	5	2	2	...	...	1	1	5	
Totals ...	5	16	16	5	1	...	43	23	14	3	...	2	1	43	

CANCER.

The number of deaths from Cancer amounted to 200, of which 96 were males and 104 females.

This number is equal to a death-rate of 1.24 per 1,000 of the population. The rate is higher than in the two previous years, but lower than in 1917 and 1918, the average death-rate for the previous ten years being 1.16.

The following table shows the death rate from Cancer in the Municipal Wards during the year 1921, and, for comparison, the average death-rate from the disease for the previous ten years:—

Ward.				Death-rate, 1921.	Average Death-rate, 10 years, 1911—1920.
1.	Town	...	...	1.70	1.42
2.	St. Mary's...	...	...	0.84	1.01
3.	Northam	...	...	1.12	1.06
4.	Trinity	...	...	0.99	1.33
5.	Newtown	...	...	1.59	1.38
6.	All Saints	...	...	1.64	1.13
7.	Bevois	...	...	1.43	1.63
8.	Banister	...	...	0.96	1.29
9.	Freemantle	...	...	1.93	1.06
10.	Millbrook	...	...	0.73	1.03
11.	Shirley	...	...	1.60	1.05
12.	Portswood	...	...	1.63	1.10
13.	St. Denys	...	...	0.33	0.96
14.	Bitterne and Pear Tree	...	...	1.11	—
15.	Bitterne and Sholing	...	...	1.11	—
16.	Woolston	...	...	1.34	—
17.	St. Nicholas	...	...	0.92	—
	Borough	...	...	1.24	1.16

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The following report shows the amount of work carried out during the year at the Bacteriological Laboratories at No. 1, East Park Terrace, and at the Isolation Hospital:—

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, MUNICIPAL DISPENSARY,
1, EAST PARK TERRACE.

DIPHTHERIA—

Specimens from Doctors 670

SPUTA—

Specimens from Doctors	...	...	298
T. B. Dispensary	...	...	404
Antiformin Method	...	...	15
Estimation of Albumen	...	...	189

TYPHOID GROUP—

Agglutination test for T.A.B.	...	...	} 11
„ „ „ Dysentery	...	...
Fæces	...	...	3

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER—

Fluid	...	...	13
Contacts (Throat Swabs)	...	...	8

VINCENT'S ANGINA—

Throat Swabs	1
--------------	-----	-----	---

RINGWORM—

Cases from Doctors	...	...	25
„ „ School Clinic	...	...	404

URINE EXAMINATIONS—

Chemical and Microscopic	107
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----

GONORRHOEA—

Urine Examinations—Bacteriological	...	...	58
Examinations of Pus, etc.	...	...	1,647
Specimens from Doctors	...	...	212

SYPHILIS—

Serum for Spirochoete Pallida...	...	...	38
Specimens from Doctors	...	...	4

ANÆMIA.

Blood Films Examined	6
----------------------	-----	-----	---

ANTHRAX.

Patient (face infected)	1
-------------------------	-----	-----	---

MISCELLANEOUS EXAMINATIONS	25
----------------------------	-----	-----	----

BACTERIOLOGICAL LABORATORY, ISOLATION HOSPITAL

Cerebro-Spinal Fluids	6
Widals Test (for Enteric Fever) ...	9
Urine for B. Typhosus	10
Fæces for „	7
Urine for B. Tubercle	1
Fæces for „	1
Sputa for „	10
Hoffmann's Bacillus	2
Vincent's Angina	1
Swabs of nose and throat for B. Diphtheriæ	1,213

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Six hundred and seventy-eight cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital, Millbrook Marsh Hospital, and Hospital Ship. This is a decrease of 17 compared with the previous year, but the figures for 1920 included 70 cases of tuberculosis admitted from West Ham.

The following table shows the number and description of the cases admitted in each year since 1912:—

Disease Admitted.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Small Pox	5	1	2	—	2	—	—	6	—	14
Scarlet Fever	246	163	258	338	164	138	86	87	123	171
Diphtheria	163	244	316	349	224	219	177	247	295	293
Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Enteric Fever	36	31	25	37	27	18	19	16	18	18
Tuberculosis	96	195	182	162	118	126	152	117	189	113
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—	—	18	22	7	3	7	5	4
Measles and German Measles ...	22	22	7	62	101	205	91	19	31	23
Chicken Pox	9	—	—	8	3	1	1	10	7	7
Mumps	—	—	—	9	6	36	26	2	3	10
Erysipelas	—	—	—	2	3	3	—	—	—	1
Vincent's Angina	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—
Puerperal Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
Pneumonia... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2
Other Diseases	8	4	9	8	5	3	1	3	5	15
Total	585	660	799	993	675	756	558	515	695	678

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

Cases Isolated for Treatment during the Year 1921.

This Table shows all admissions to the Isolation Hospital, Hospital Ship, and Millbrook Marsh Hospital, and includes all Cases removed from Vessels in the Port, Cases admitted from neighbouring Districts, and Naval and Military Cases.

DISEASE NOTIFIED OR SUSPECTED.	Cases Remaining in Hospital, 1st January 1921. A	Total number of Admis- sions. B	Diagnosis confirmed at Hospital. C	Cases admitted not proving to be disease notified or suspected. D	Discharged E	Died. F	Remaining in Hospital, 31st Dec., 1921. G	Average number of Days in Hospital (Cases treated to a Conclusion) H	Case Mortality (Actual cases). per cent.
Smallpox ...	—	14	13	1	13	1	—	41.2	7.7
Scarlet Fever ...	24	171	166	5	159	2	34	32.5	1.05
Diphtheria ...	10	293	263	30	261	14	28	20.5	5.12
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever ...	—	3	1	2	—	—	3	33.0	—
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever... ..	1	18	13	5	14	3	2	28.5	26.4
Measles ...	—	21	20	1	18	1	2	19.7	5.5
German Measles ...	—	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Mumps ...	—	10	9	1	10	—	—	17.1	—
Chicken Pox ...	—	7	6	1	7	—	—	16.8	—
Tuberculosis ...	35	113	113	—	97	15	36	145.5	10.13
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis ...	—	4	1	3	4	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	—	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—
Influenza... ..	—	3	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Gastro-enteritis ...	—	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases ...	—	12	12	—	11	1	—	—	—
Total	70	678	628	50	605	38	105	—	—

DIPHTHERIA.

Out of 293 cases admitted as Diphtheria 30 were found not suffering from the disease, 15 were Simple Tonsillitis, 1 Scabies, 1 Hoffman, 1 Vincent's Angina, 2 Scarlet Fever, 1 Septicæmia, and 9 Follicular Tonsillitis.

The following table shows the details of the deaths from Diphtheria:—

Initials.	Age.	Day of Disease on Admission	No. of Days in Hospital	Clinical Features,
W.B.	8	3	2	Very Toxic—Heart Failure
B.B.	4	2	2	Very Toxic—Heart Failure
M.T.	10	3	10	Persistent Vomiting—Heart Failure
G.W.	5	3	8	Very Toxic—Heart Failure
P.S.	8	3	4	Glands much enlarged—Toxic Vomiting
W.D.	5	2	6	Copious Nasal Discharge—very extensive membrane on Tonsil and soft palate—Heart Failure
P.M.	1 ⁷ ₁	3	1	Laryngeal—Very Cyanosed—Tracheotomy
W.D.	1 ⁸ ₁₂	5	1	Broncho-Pneumonia
J.C.	6	3	6	Very Toxic—Heart Failure
E.B.	9	3	8	Heart Failure
A.F.	9	8	1	Very Toxic, with Angina Pectoris
E.B.	3	2	1	Laryngeal—extreme Toxæmia—Heart Failure
B.M.	1 ¹ ₂	2	2	Hæmorrhages from Nose, Throat and Stomach
D.K.	7 ¹¹ ₁₂	5	9	Very extensive membrane—pulseless on admission

Of these 14 deaths, 8 were male and 6 females. Persistent vomiting occurred in 2 cases; there were hæmorrhages from nose, mouth, and stomach in one case.

Two cases were laryngeal, one was trachied, but died the same day, the other died immediately on admission.

SCARLET FEVER.

Of 171 cases notified as Scarlet Fever, 5 were found not suffering from the disease, and were diagnosed as follows:—1 Diphtheria, 1 Antipyrin Rash, 3 Tonsillitis.

Two admitted as Diphtheria were found Scarlet Fever.

Twelve cases were complicated by copious purulent nasal discharge.

Twelve cases had copious purulent ear discharge and 9 suffered from both ear and nasal discharge.

Operations for Tonsils and Adenoids were done in 5 cases: 3 per cent. of the total number of cases admitted.

There were 4 cases of Endocarditis and 1 case of Nephritis.

Secondary and tertiary rashes occurred in two cases.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Number Notified.	Diagnosis Confirmed.	Discharged.	Died.	Average No. days in Hospital.
18	13	11	3	28.5

The 5 cases not confirmed were diagnosed as follows:—Influenza, Malaria, Food Poisoning, Broncho-pneumonia, and Dysentery.

ISOLATION HOSPITALS.

The following table shows the districts from which cases were admitted during the year 1921:—

Disease Notified or Suspected.	Boro'.	Port	New Forest Rural.	Hursley Rural.	South Stoneham Rural.	Other Districts	Military Cases.	Total.
Small Pox	2	2	9	—	—	—	1	14
Scarlet Fever	133	6	5	20	1	3	3	171
Diphtheria	276	6	4	1	4	1	1	293
Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever and Chicken Pox	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Enteric Fever	13	4	—	—	—	1	—	18
Measles	—	16	—	—	—	—	5	21
German Measles... ..	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Mumps	—	4	—	—	—	—	6	10
Chicken Pox	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Tuberculosis	109	1	—	—	—	3	—	113
Cerebro - Spinal Meningitis	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Encephalitis Lethargica	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Influenza... ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Gastro-enteritis	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases	9	3	—	—	—	—	—	12
Total	558	51	18	21	5	8	17	678

DISINFECTING STATION.

The following is a list of articles disinfected at the steam disinfecter, Cook Street:—

Beds and Mattresses	...	...	5,632
Bolsters and Pillows	...	...	7,011
Blankets and Quilts	...	...	15,836
Sheets	...	...	5,484
Counterpanes	...	...	1,950
Books	...	...	1,412
Sundries	...	...	34,633
Total	...	...	71,958

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION.

In connection with the duties imposed under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, a total of 7,284 visits were made by the Rats Officer, to streams, refuse tips, and all possible places likely to be infested with rats.

The number of rats found and destroyed was 5,425.

SANITARY INSPECTION.

Summary of Inspections and of Work Carried Out.

General Inspection of Houses and re-visits	...	...	29,583
Inspections on Complaint	...	...	818
„ under the Housing Town Planning, Etc., Act, and re-visits	...	...	1,378
„ of Factories	...	...	58
„ of Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	1,363
„ of Laundries	...	...	46
„ of Bakehouses	...	...	450
„ under the Shops Act	...	...	1,699
„ of Slaughterhouses	...	...	3,050
„ of Butcher Shops	...	...	3,024
„ of Sausage Factories	...	...	534
„ of Wholesale, Stores, Markets, etc.	...	...	1,719
„ of Fish Shops	...	...	509
„ of Horse Flesh Shops	...	...	69
„ Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	...	...	952
„ Ice Cream Factories and Shops	...	...	12
„ Common Lodging Houses...	...	...	658
„ of Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	387
„ Courts and Alleys	...	...	490
„ of Stable Yards, Mews, etc.	...	...	616

Visits re Infectious Disease	1,685
,, re Non-Notifiable Infectious Disease (School Absentees)	90
Preliminary Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	1,687
Legal Notices served for the Abatement of Nuisances	1,120
Nuisances Abated by Verbal Notices...	1,332
Drains Tested with Smoke	135
,, Tested with Water	284
,, found Defective	77
Premises Drained to the Public Sewer...	11
Drains cleared and repaired	720
Drains reconstructed	143
,, retrapped	220
,, intercepted from sewer and ventilated ...	183
Inspection chambers provided to house drains ...	95
New soil pipes fixed on external walls of houses ...	23
Water-closets reconstructed	71
Urinals reconstructed and provided with means of flushing	17
New water-closet pan fixed	277
Water laid on to closets	210
Ventilating shafts of house drains repaired ...	17
Bath, sink, wastepipes, stackpipes, etc., disconnected from drains	154
Sanitary sinks fixed in houses	127
Damp walls of houses remedied	220
Houses cleansed and whitewashed	705
Roofs of houses repaired	523
Eaves, guttering and stackpipe repaired	362
Rooms of houses efficiently ventilated	62
Window sashes made to open	62
Flooring, Windows, etc., repaired	555
Ground floor Ventilation provided under rooms ...	62
Means of Light and Ventilation provided to Water-closets	7
Yards paved and drained	87
Yard paving repaired	286
Sanitary dustbins provided to houses	561
Overcrowding in houses abated	15
Courts relime washed	14
Nuisances from keeping animals, etc., abated ...	23
Manure vaults constructed	2
Manure and offensive matter removed	165
Cesspools emptied	2
Cesspools abolished	7
Privies abolished	4

WORK CARRIED OUT UNDER THE SOUTHAMPTON CORPORATION ACT, 1910.

During the year 146 notifications were received with respect to the repair and alteration of drainage in compliance with Section 51 of the above Act.

The following works were carried out and supervised by the Department after notification:—

Premises drained to the Sewer	4
Drains reconstructed	49
„ cleared	51
„ repaired	62
„ ventilated	33
Intercepting traps fixed	33
Inspection chambers constructed	48
New traps fixed	69
New soil pipes fixed	16
Bath, sink wastepipes, etc., disconnected from drains	21
Sanitary sinks provided	12
Water-closets reconstructed	20
Water laid on to water-closets	21
New pans fixed in water-closets	63
Urinals reconstructed	2
Flushing apparatus provided to urinals	2
Privies abolished	1
Yards paved and drained... ..	16
Light and ventilation provided to water-closets ...	10

DRAINAGE UNDER THE NEW BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

During the year 297 plans were submitted, of which 257 were approved and 40 disapproved.

The approved plans comprise:—

Dwelling-houses	48
Alterations and additions	82
Miscellaneous buildings, shop fronts, etc.	150
Houses completed	109
Stables	2
Alterations and additions	65
Miscellaneous buildings	101
Number of inspections during progress of work ...	2,670
Number of drains tested and retested	777

WATER SUPPLY FROM WELLS.

Eighteen samples of water were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst. All the samples on analysis were found to be unfit for drinking or domestic purposes; a public supply is being laid on to the houses.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following offensive trades are carried on in the Borough:—Gut Scraper 1, Tallow Melter 1, Tripe boilers 2, Dealers in Rags, Bones, etc., 9, Fish Friers 31.

The premises are regularly inspected and were found during the past year generally in a satisfactory condition.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.

There are 11 Registered and 29 Licensed Slaughterhouses in the Borough.

Three thousand and fifty visits were made, and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

FOOD.

In carrying out the systematic inspection of food, the following visits were made to premises where food is prepared, stored, or sold:—

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	3,050
Butcher Shops	...	...	...	3,024
Sausage Factories	...	...	...	534
Wholesale Stores, Markets, etc.	...	...	...	1,719
Fish Shops	...	...	...	509
Ice Cream Factories and Shops	...	...	...	12

MEAT AFFECTED BY TUBERCULOSIS SEIZED OR SURRENDERED.

	In Slaughterhouses.	In Shops.	Weight.
Carcases of Beef	6	—	3276 lbs.
„ Pork	3	—	326 lbs.
Part carcases of Beef	11	—	2228 lbs.
„ „ Pork	20	11	417 lbs.

The following is a summary of the diseased or unsound food destroyed during the year:—

BEEF.

Whole Carcases 6, Quarters 13, Livers 95, Lungs 48, Hearts 11, Tongues 18, Mesenteries 18, Spleens 1, Heads 38, Offals 19, Tripes 1, Skirts 4, Sundry pieces of beef, 2,600 lbs.
Total weight of Beef, 13,248 lbs.

PORK.

Whole Carcases 7, Offals 10, Livers 10, Plucks 86, Heads 27, Sundry pieces of pork 300 lbs.
Total weight of Pork, 3,178 lbs.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

Whole carcasses 7, Sundry pieces of mutton 78lbs.
Total weight of Mutton, 343 lbs.

VEAL.

Plucks 24.
Total weight of veal, 140 lbs.

FRUIT, VEGETABLES, ETC.

149 bags of Potatoes, 1 bag of Peas, 1 bag of Chestnuts, 113 baskets of Cherries, 7 baskets of Gooseberries, 6 baskets of Currants, 8 boxes of Pears 25 boxes of Dates, 25 boxes of Tomatoes, 15 crates of Plums, 20 lbs of Prunes, 20 lbs of Raisins, 402 Rabbits, 46 Turkeys, 35 Ducks, 30 Chicken, 12 Grouse, 972 Eggs, *610 lbs. of Butter, 85 lbs. of Cheese, 86 lbs. of Sausages, 797 tins of Condensed Milk, 529 tins of Corned Beef, 173 tins of Fruit, 432 tins of Salmon, 17 tins of Tongue, 108 lbs of Bacon.

Total weight, 32,163 lbs.

* Used for manufacturing purposes.

FISH.

Sprats 18 barrels, Crabs 3 barrels, Mackerel 127 boxes, Smoked Haddock 225 boxes, Fresh Haddock 7 boxes, Herrings 87 barrels, Kippers 665 boxes, Bloaters 212 boxes, Codling 208 boxes, Whiting 23 boxes, Cod 10 boxes, Hake 2 boxes, Mixed Fish 32 boxes, Bream 6 boxes, Smelts 5 boxes, Skate 1 box, Shrimps 7 bags, Salmon 59, Lobsters 54, Cockles 3 bags.

Total weight of fish, 52,772 lbs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

Four hundred and fifty-three samples were taken by the Inspectors during the year and submitted to the Public Analyst.

One hundred and eighty-five were formally purchased in accordance with the Act, and 268 were informal or test samples, 9 of the latter being milk samples.

Three, including informal samples, were found to be adulterated.

Proceedings were taken in two cases, and convictions obtained in each.

ARTICLE.						Number of Samples.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
Milk ...	...	...	...	...	...	182	181	1
Separated Milk	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	67	66	1
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Margarine	...	...	...	...	...	54	54	...
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	11	11	...
Lard	...	...	...	...	...	37	37	...
Pepper	...	...	...	...	...	23	23	...
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	...
Linseed Meal	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
Cream of Tartar	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	9	9	...
Seidlitz Powder	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Olive Oil	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Baking Powder	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Tinned Grapes	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Tinned Rabbit	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Ground Ginger	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Beer...	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Iodine	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...
Rum...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Jam ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Mustard	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...
Sausages	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Frame Food	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...
Vinegar	...	...	...	...	...	6	6	...
Sal Volatile...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...
Totals	...	...	...	...	...	453	450	3

The following Table shows the number of articles analysed which were found to be adulterated, and the result of proceedings taken:—

No. of Sample	Date.	Article.	Adulteration.	Result of Proceedings.
76	Feb. 21	Milk	12% deficient in fat	Fined £20
195	June 23	Butter	100% margarine	Test sample ; subsequent samples taken and proved genuine
420	Dec. 2	Linseed Meal	25.6% deficient in oil	Fined £5

PUBLIC HEALTH (MILK AND CREAM) REGULATIONS, 1912 AND 1917.

Report for the Year ended 31st December, 1921.

1. Milk; and Cream not sold as Preserved Cream.

	(a) Number of samples examined for the presence of a Preservative.	(b) Number in which Preservative was reported to be present.
Milk ...	... 185	Nil.
Cream ...	... 1	1

Percentage of Perservative found in each sample:—
.23%.

2. Cream sold as Preserved Cream.

(a) Instances in which samples have been submitted for analysis to ascertain if the statements on the label as to preservatives were correct.

(i) Correct statements made	...	4
(ii) Statements incorrect	...	Nil.
Total	...	4

(iii) Percentage of preservative found in each sample, .25% ; Percentage stated on Statutory label, .4%.

(b) Determinations made of milk fat in cream sold as preserved cream.

(i) Above 35 per cent.	...	...	4
(ii) Below 35 per cent.	...	...	Nil.
Total	...	...	4

(c) Instances where (apart from analysis) the requirements as to labelling or declaration of preserved cream in Article V. (1) and the proviso in Article V. (2) of the Regulations have not been observed. Nil.

(d) Particulars of each case in which the Regulations have not been complied with, and action taken. Nil.

3. Thickening Substances.—Any evidence of their addition to cream or to preserved cream. Action taken where found. Nil.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS ORDERS, 1885-1886.

There are now 192 purveyors of milk, including 30 cowkeepers, registered in the Borough.

The total includes 6 purveyors of milk, who reside outside the Borough. During the year 3 purveyors of milk and 1 cowkeeper have ceased to sell milk, and their names removed from the Register.

Two cowkeepers have been registered in accordance with the above Orders.

PARTICULARS.	Town Proper.	Shirley, Freemantle, and Millbrook.	Portwood and Bitterne Park.	Bassett and Swaythling.	Woolston, Itchen and Bitterne.	Outside the Borough.	Total.
Number of Cowkeepers on Register	...	7	4	8	11	...	30
Number of Purveyors of Milk on Register	90	34	18	2	12	6	162
Number of Purveyors of Milk registered during the year ...	2	2	1	...	2	...	7
Number of Cowkeepers registered during the year ... ..	...	...	...	1	1	...	2

NUISANCES ABATED IN DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS.

Milkshops cleansed and whitewashed...	...	248
Dairies ,, ,, ...	...	64
Cowsheds ,, ,, ...	...	120
Yard paving repaired ... ... ...	...	10
Water provided to Waterclosets ...	...	2
Roofs repaired ... ... ...	...	4
Drains cleared and repaired ... ...	...	1
Total ...		449

HOUSING.

The general housing conditions are practically the same as set forth in the 1919 Annual Report. The houses erected by the Corporation and by private enterprise have somewhat relieved the shortage of houses, but the conditions obtaining in the old portions of the Town remain unaltered.

Cases of overcrowding discovered during the year have not been dealt with for the reasons stated in the 1919 Annual Report, viz., the impossibility of obtaining other suitable accommodation for the displaced tenants.

Systematic inspection has been carried out in various portions of the Borough during the year, both under the Housing Act and under the Public Health Acts, the particulars of which are shown in the following tabular statement:

Unfit Dwelling Houses.

1. Inspection.

(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected

for housing defects (under Public Health
Health or Housing Acts)... 5,436

- | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------|
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1910 | 904 |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | Nil. |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) not found to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation | 2,409 |

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	722
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----

A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning, etc., Act, 1919	Nil.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------	------

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,687
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-------

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied—

(a) by owners	1,467
---------------	-------

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil.
---------------------------------------------	------

C. Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, etc., Act., 1909	1
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	---

DETAILED LIST OF INSPECTIONS MADE UNDER HOUSING TOWN PLANNING, &c., Act, 1909.

During the year 904 houses were inspected under the provisions of the above Act.

The following is a list of Roads, Streets, etc., in which systematic inspection was carried out, the number of houses inspected, and the number of notices served:—

Road or Street	Number of Houses Inspected	Number of Notices served under Housing Acts.	Number of Notices served under Public Health Act
Almond Road	5	...	...
Blechynden Terrace	10	...	6
Bond Street	55	...	30
Bourne Road... ..	14	...	12
Bugle Cottages	2	...	2
Cliff Road	11	...	1
Cracknore Road	30	...	25
Edward Road	43	...	15
Elgin Road	23	...	16
Elm Road	11	...	11
Foundry Lane (part of)	31	...	18
Grove Road	36	...	14
Guildhall Terrace	10	...	8
Hewitt's Road... ..	20	...	8
Hewitt's Terrace	5	...	2
Hill Street	21	...	13
Howard's Grove (part of)	56	...	49
Kentish Road	46	...	32
Lower William Street	10	...	9
Lower York Street	28	...	10
Malmesbury Road	117	...	34
May Road	11	...	9
Nelson Street	26	...	17
Norman Road	30	...	18
Oxford Terrace	5	...	5
Randolph Street	56	...	40
Saxon Road	17	...	5
Somerset Terrace	11	...	5
Station Road	9	...	4
Victoria Road	26	...	22
Waverley Road	32	...	26
William Street	39	...	33
Wyndham Place	19	...	5
York Road	38	...	25
Total	903	...	529

Representation was made in respect to 25, Chantry Road, for which a closing order was made under Section 17, Sub-Section (7) of the above Act.

CORPORATION HOUSING SCHEME.

The following table shows the number of houses the Corporation of Southampton is committed to and number at present occupied:—

Name of Scheme.	Number of Houses to which Corporation is committed.	Number of Houses occupied to date.	Remarks.
Freshfield	126	62	Contract.
Hampton Park	354	246	Contract.
Woolston	24	24	Contract.
Do.	9 flats	9	Direct Labour.
Do.	106	100	Direct Labour.

The number of houses erected in Borough by private enterprise since December, 1918, to date is 202.

These houses are in addition to those erected by the Corporation of Southampton.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There are 37 houses in the Borough registered under the Byelaws relating to Houses Let in Lodgings.

Three hundred and eighty-seven visits were made, and the houses generally were kept in conformity with the Byelaws.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are 14 common lodging houses in the Borough, with a registered accommodation for 530 persons.

Applications for the registration of all houses were made previous to the 31st December by the registered keepers in accordance with the provisions of the Southampton Corporation Act, 1910.

Six hundred and fifty-nine visits were made during the year, and the premises generally were kept in a satisfactory condition.

THE RAG FLOCK ACT, 1911.

Six samples of rag flock were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, the result being as follows:—

No. of Sample.	Result of Analysis.
1	Chlorine as Chlorides, 10.0 parts per 100,000
2	" " 22.5 " "
3	" " 6.9 " "
4	" " 7.5 " "
5	" " 27.5 " "
6	" " 7.5 " "

NOTE.—The limit of Chlorine permitted by the Act is 30 parts per 100,000.

SHOPS ACTS, 1912 to 1920.

During the year 1,669 visits of inspection were made under the Act, and two letters of warning sent to Shopkeepers for failing to post their Exemption Notices on the "Early Closing" day.

The following prosecutions were taken during the year:

Date	Initials.	Offence.	Fine.
May 4	R.C.	Failing to post Exemption Notices	£ s. d. 10 0
July 22	S.C.	Keeping Shop open after hours	5 0
"	G.C.	Selling Non-Exempted Goods after hours	2 0 0
"	O.S.	Do.	10 0
"	F.D.	Failing to post Exemption Notices	5 0
Aug. 16	D.M.	Keeping Shop open after hours	10 0
"	C.M.	Do.	10 0
"	A.K.	Selling Non-Exempted Goods after hours	10 0
"	G.C.	Do.	5 0 0
			£10 0 0

In addition to the above the Police Authorities took action in 11 cases, the total fines amounting to £6 9s. od.

By the Provisions of the Expiring Laws Continuance Act, 1921, the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920, continues in force until 31st December, 1922.

There is also an Amendment of Sec. 2 (S.S. 3) of the Shops (Early Closing) Act, 1920, which allows the sale of Fruit, Table Waters, Chocolates, or other sugar confectionery or Ice Cream, until 9.30 p.m. on week-days other than Saturday, and 10 p.m. on Saturdays.

FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

Report for the Year 1921.

SUMMARY OF VISITS DURING YEAR.

Factories	...	...	...	...	58
Workshops and Workplaces	...	...	...	...	1,363
Bakehouses (including Factory Bakehouses)					450
Laundries (including Factory Laundries)	...				46
Visits re Sanitary Matters	...	...	...	...	711
Total					2,628

REPORTS RECEIVED FROM H.M. FACTORY INSPECTOR.

Thirty reports were received from H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, viz.:—

Nature of Report.	No. Sent in.	Action Taken.
New Workrooms or Change of Address ...	4	Workrooms Inspected, &c.
Workshops Notified (already on L.A. Register or re-notified after Notice from Local Authority) ...	10	No Action Taken.
Sanitary Defects ...	16	Notices served and Defects Remedied.
Total ...	30	

Eight notifications have been sent to H.M. Factory Inspector during the year, respecting new Workshops, change of address, or infringements of the Factory and Workshops Act.

HOMEWORK.

During February 50 lists were sent in containing names and addresses of 113 Outworkers, and during August 48 lists containing names and addresses of 123 Outworkers.

Of the 123 names received in August, 27 occupy premises registered as workshops, and of the remainder residing in the Borough 87 work on wearing apparel, 2 bootmaking, and 2 on upholstery needlework.

The names and addresses of the outworkers living outside the Borough have, in accordance with Section 107 of the Factory and Workshops Act, been forwarded to the Authorities of the District in which they reside.

One hundred and forty visits have been made during the year to Outworkers' premises, and 3 nuisances abated.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are 123 Bakehouses on the Register, 37 being Factories and 86 Workshops. Ninety-five of these were in use at the end of the year and 28 were unoccupied.

They give employment to 332 males and 36 females, in addition to those employed as shop assistants.

Six old Bakehouses have been closed voluntarily by the owners in preference to carrying out extensive alterations. Two new bakehouses were constructed during the year.

Four hundred and fifty visits of inspection have been made during the year and 24 nuisances abated.

All Bakehouses were re-limewashed twice during the year in accordance with the Regulations.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOMES OF EMPLOYEES OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Four cases of Scarlet Fever, 4 cases of Diphtheria, 1 Enteric Fever, and 1 case of Cerebro Spinal Meningitis occurred in homes of employees of Factories and Workshops during the year.

Six of these cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and 4 were isolated at home.

The premises in which cases occurred were disinfected, and bedding removed for disinfection after the removal of patients to Hospital, or on recovery when isolated at home.

The workers living in the houses in which Scarlet Fever cases occurred received a disinfecting bath, and had their clothes disinfected before resuming duties.

In the case of Diphtheria, the workers in the houses had their throats bacteriologically examined, and were not allowed to return to work unless the result was negative.

LAUNDRIES.

There are 26 Laundries on the Register, 2 small hand Laundries having lapsed and 1 new one added during the year.

Eleven of these use mechanical power and 15 manual labour.

Forty-six visits of inspection have been made during the year and three nuisances abated.

In addition to the foregoing, 711 visits have been made during the year, comprising re-visits to Factories, Workshops, Bakehouses and Laundries, serving notices, investigating complaints of nuisances, overcrowding, and various other matters.

*The five following tables are inserted by request of the
Secretary of State.*

— : O : —

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES AND HOMEWORK.

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	207	7	...
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1565	22	...
Workplaces (Other than Outworker' premises included in Part 3 of this Report)	145	5	...
Total	1917	34	...

2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector.	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :—				
Want of Cleanliness	22	22	...	...
Want of Ventilation	3	3	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	70	70	...	...
Sanitary accommodation {	insufficient ...	12	12	...
	unsuitable or ...	3	3	...
	defective ...	2	2	...
	not separate for sexes ...			
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouses (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (s. 97 to 100) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other Offences (Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in Part 3 of this Report) ...	...	...	...	...
Total	112	112	...	...

3.—HOME WORK.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.							OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES, SECTION 108.			OUTWORK IN INFECTED PREMISES, SECTIONS 109, 110.				
	Lists received from Employers.				Prosecutions.			Instances.	Prosecutions.	Instances.	Orders made (S. 110).	Prosecutions (Sections 109, 110).			
	Sending twice in the year.		Sending once in the year.		Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.	Failing to keep or permit inspection of Lists.	Failing to send Lists.								
	Lists.	Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	Lists.									Outworkers (Contractors)	Outworkers (Workmen)	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)
Wearing Apparel—															
(1) making, &c. ...	96	...	232	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture and upholstery ...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	98	...	236	...	...	...	7	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.	Number.		Class.		Number.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(1)	(2)	(2)	(3)
Workshops	537	8
Bakehouses	86	...
Laundries	15	16
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—					...	...
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 133, 1901) ...					...	...
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Act (s. 5, 1901):					...	...
Notified by H.M. Inspector ...					...	...
Reports (of action taken) sent to H.M. Inspector ...					...	...
Other ...					...	...
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—					...	...

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE 1.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR, CLASSIFIED IN AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total Cases Notified in each Municipal Ward.														Notified cases re- moved to Hospital.				
	At Ages—Years.								Town.	St. Mary's.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Deny's.	Bitterne & Pear Tree.		Bitterne & Sholing.	Woolston.	St. Nicholas.	
	At all Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 & under 5 years.	5 & under 15 years.	15 & under 25 years.	25 & under 45 years.	45 & under 65 years.	65 and upwards.																			
Small-pox....	2	2	67	238	1	16	4	10	1	7	12	6	15	21	12	13	34	50	61	19	11	1	33	23	29	4	2
Diphtheria	360	..	1	2	32	9	8	2	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	..	8	11	9	1	..	..	16	9	2	1	276
Erysipelas	28	..	38	151	25	12	1	15	..	7	15	16	8	9	7	..	..	..	14	25	34	..	1	..	19	3	133
Scarlet Fever	228	1	1	2	8	9	..	3	..	..	6	1	1	2	2	..	1	1	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	13
Enteric Fever	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Ophthalmia Neon- atorum ...	34	34	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	3	4	2	..	3	..	1	..	1	6	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Fever	9	..	..	..	4	5	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cerebro-spinal Fever	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Encephalitis Lethar- gica ...	6	..	1	2	..	2	1	1	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pneumonia	51	..	2	15	13	13	7	12	..	3	4	7	3	2	5	..	1	1	4	1	1	..	2	2	3	..	..
Pulmonary Tuber- culosis ...	355	1	2	42	82	164	54	41	28	28	30	25	12	22	18	11	18	22	24	18	23	16	27	10	10	10	109
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	23	2	3	11	2	4	1	2	2	2	1	2	..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	2	2	2	..
Malaria ...	2	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trench Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	1119	40	115	462	171	236	76	19	99	53	75	62	42	65	47	43	63	89	121	66	73	70	66	20	65	20	536

TABLE 2.

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS OF PERSONS BELONGING TO SOUTHAMPTON,
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO AGES AND SEX FOR 10 YEARS.

Year	AGES.													SEX.		Total
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 & Up- wards	Males	Females	
1912	237	69	51	58	66	105	153	164	185	244	193	61	1	842	745	1587
1913	241	57	44	71	52	103	129	151	226	246	221	61	2	845	759	1604
1914	264	49	47	91	46	91	148	191	227	257	236	63	6	944	772	1716
1915	237	79	68	86	52	93	148	172	215	264	225	85	4	919	809	1728
1916	236	43	57	47	55	64	148	190	218	267	259	85	8	822	855	1677
1917	208	44	48	68	73	84	134	179	239	266	236	77	5	871	790	1661
1918	233	81	109	96	141	189	211	203	247	271	208	56	4	1066	983	2049
1919	191	29	46	75	79	109	130	207	203	259	244	87	4	877	786	1663
1920	211	63	50	48	74	72	102	170	201	231	225	69	4	797	723	1520
1921	226	34	21	50	86	96	111	186	256	317	264	92	10	882	867	1749

TABLE 3.

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN SOUTHAMPTON FOR 10 YEARS, 1912 TO 1921.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Enteric Fever	8	6	6	8	5	4	6	4	1	3
Small Pox .. ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Measles	18	30	10	30	9	25	52	1	22	1
Scarlet Fever	2	2	10	2	5	...	1	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	35	10	10	37	27	8	18	5	26	3
Diphtheria and Croup	19	30	39	39	16	12	17	19	17	19
Influenza	17	20	16	29	36	32	344	128	16	34
Erysipelas	3	...	2	3	1	1	...	4	5	2
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	160	150	172	170	161	163	170	158	144	183
Tuberculous Meningitis	18	19	16	14	6	20	12	16	9	11
Other Tuberculous Disease	24	17	23	22	23	25	17	10	13	8
Cancer, malignant disease	109	139	125	150	143	157	158	137	157	200
Rheumatic Fever	6	2	4	6	7	7	2	3	8	4
Meningitis	14	14	15	24	17	13	22	8	10	9
Organic Heart Disease	137	158	176	156	178	211	177	187	157	173
Bronchitis	144	137	133	163	182	139	147	136	112	139
Pneumonia (all forms)	103	88	121	118	98	96	184	136	134	104
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	27	27	19	33	15	23	36	16	11	19
Diarrhœa and Enteritis	39	55	61	47	52	69	56	30	47	73
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	13	12	12	12	10	7	12	7	8	7
Cirrhosis of Liver	15	16	14	14	18	10	2	2	7	6
Alcoholism	2	1	7	2	1	1	...	...	2	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	56	52	52	44	66	54	32	50	40	52
Puerperal Fever	2	2	2	2	2	1	4	3	4	3
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	10	8	4	9	4	4	4	1	15	4
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth	88	113	137	88	102	85	88	82	73	109
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	34	49	41	53	32	47	47	49	35	47
Suicide	13	7	12	5	7	6	5	12	7	17
Other Diseases	471	440	477	448	454	441	436	458	440	518
Totals	1587	1604	1716	1728	1677	1661	2049	1663	1520	1749

TABLE 4

TABLE SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES BELONGING TO THE COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON DURING THE YEAR 1921 (52 weeks ended 31st December, 1921) CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO DISEASES AND AGES. (This Table includes deaths of "Residents" occurring in other districts, and excludes deaths of "Non-Residents," in accordance with the Rules of the Registrar-General).

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.													SEX.		Totals.	
														Males.	Females.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds				
I. GENERAL DISEASES.																	
Enteric Fever	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Whooping Cough	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Diphtheria	...	3	3	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	10	19
Influenza	...	...	1	1	3	2	6	2	7	4	7	1	...	17	1	17	34
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	1	...	3	39	51	34	30	18	6	1	...	...	104	79	183	111
Tuberculous Meningitis	1	1	2	3	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	1	11
Tuberculosis of Intestines, &c.	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3
Tuberculosis of Knee	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3
Tuberculosis of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Disseminated Tuberculosis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Rickets	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Scoliosis	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Syphilis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Cancer of the Buccal Cavity	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	17
Cancer of the Stomach, Liver, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	13	18	3	1	...	17	...	...	48
Cancer of the Intestines, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	14	19	7	1	...	25	23	25	48
Cancer of the Female Genital System	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	9	5	6	...	...	...	...	23	23	23
Cancer of the Breast	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	4	3	4	...	...	17	17	17
Cancer of the Skin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	2	2	4	4
Cancer of other Organs	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	11	11	14	3	...	...	29	14	43	43
Tumour	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Rheumatic Fever	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4

TABLE 4.—Continued.

[illegible]

TABLE 4.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.										SEX.		Totals.			
											Males.	Females.				
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75				75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds
Cerebral Tumour	1	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Melancholia	1	1
Mastoiditis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Otitis Media ...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4
III. DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.																
Pericarditis...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Myocarditis	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Acute Endocarditis	1	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Valvular Disease of Heart	1	3	3	9	8	21	31	26	2	...	38	66	104
Fatty Degeneration of Heart	1	4	3	2	12	...	...	2	10	12
"Heart Disease"...	2	1	...	3	4	10	22	12	3	...	26	31	57
Angina Pectoris	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Aneurysm	2	...	2	6	1	...	...	...	10	1	11
Arterial Sclerosis	1	6	13	17	6	2	26	19	45
Embolism, Thrombosis	1	2	1	3	3	...	5	5	10
Septic Adenitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
IV. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.																
Laryngismus Stridulus ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Laryngitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bronchitis	4	3	3	...	...	...	2	6	17	42	40	19	3	61	78	139
Broncho-Pneumonia	12	3	2	4	1	1	...	3	6	6	6	...	1	22	23	45
Pneumonia...	5	1	2	1	5	11	7	11	8	7	1	...	...	34	25	59
Pleurisy	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Empyema	1	...	1
Pulmonary Congestion	1	5	...	...	1	6	7
Asthma	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	2	4
Gangrene of Lung...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1

TABLE 4.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.		
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds		Males.	Females.
V. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.																
Tonsillitis ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Retro-pharyngeal Abscess	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Stricture of Œsophagus ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ulcer of Œsophagus	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	7
Ulcer of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dilatation of Stomach ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Uncontrollable Vomiting ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	6
Gastritis ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	27
Diarrhœa and Infective Enteritis	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	15	12	17
Enteritis ...	12	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	10	29
Gastro-Enteritis	17	3	1	1	...	...	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	14	15	...
Duodenal Ulcer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Ulcer of Colon	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2
Colitis ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Appendicitis	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	5	2	7
Hernia ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Intestinal Obstruction	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Intussusception	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	6
Gall Stones...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	2	1	3
Cholecystitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	2	4
Jaundice ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Pancreatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4
Peritonitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	2
VI. NON-VENEREAL DISEASES OF THE GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM AND ANNEXA.																
Acute Nephritis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Nephritis (unqualified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	1	...	...	6	1	7

TABLE 4.—Continued.

DISEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.												SEX.		Totals.		
													Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95				95 and up- w'ds	
X. MALFORMATION.																	
Malformation of Heart	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4
Hydrocephalus	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Spina bifida	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	3
Malformation of Colon	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Pyloric Stenosis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Exomphalos	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
XI. DISEASES OF EARLY INFANCY.																	
Premature Birth	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	41	69	69
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	28	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	10	29	29
Icterus Neonatorum	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	5
Atelectasis	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5	5
Umbilical Sepsis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
Lack of care at birth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
XII. OLD AGE.																	
Senile Decay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	25	58	39	4	45	82	127	127
XIII. AFFECTIONS PRODUCED BY EXTERNAL CAUSES.																	
Suicide by—																	
Poison	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	4
Shooting	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Hanging	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	3
Cutting Throat	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	4
Falling under Traction Engine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1

TABLE 4.—Continued.

D SEASES CLASSIFIED.	AGES.											SEX.		Totals.		
												Males.	Females.			
	0 to 1	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85				85 to 95	95 and up- w'ds
Homicide by—	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Murder, by fracture of skull	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
” by shooting	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manslaughter, by striking	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Accidents by—	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Poison	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Burns or Scalds	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	7	4	11
Injuries by Fall	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	7	...	7
Drowning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
On Railways	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
In Vehicular Traffic	...	...	...	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
On Ships, Boats, or Docks	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Machinery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Overlain	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Suffocation	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Sunstroke	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
XIV. ILL-DEFINED OR NOT SPECIFIED CAUSES.																
Heart Failure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Asthenia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
“Found dead”	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals	226	34	21	50	86	96	111	186	256	317	264	92	10	882	867	1749

TABLE 5.—Causes of Death in the Municipal Wards during the year 1921.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MUNICIPAL WARD.													No settled resi- dence in Boro.	Total Deaths.			
	Town.	St. Marys.	Northam.	Trinity.	Newtown.	All Saints.	Bevois.	Banister.	Freemantle.	Millbrook.	Shirley.	Portswood.	St. Denys.			Bitterne and Pear Tree.	Bitterne and Sholing.	Woolston.	St. Nicholas.
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Small Pox
Measles	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough
Diphtheria	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Influenza	...	1	4	1	2	2	1	4	4	4	2	2	2	2	1	4	2	...
Erysipelas
Phthisis
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	23	...	15	11	10	16	5	5	15	9	9	9	6	12	11	3	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases	...	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...
Cancer	19	13	...	14	16	12	8	16	8	18	16	3	10	...	11	4	...
Rheumatic Fever
Meningitis	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic Heart Disease...	...	22	4	13	12	14	9	7	...	6	12	5	8	9	4	8	4	...
Bronchitis	...	22	13	12	5	6	6	7	7	5	11	10	2	6	8	4	2	...
Pneumonia (all forms)	...	13	7	8	4	6	6	5	8	4	2	3	4	5	8	6	4	...
Other diseases of Respiratory System	...	3	...	...	1	1	2	2	1	1	4	6	...	1	1	...	...	...
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	...	11	3	3	4	3	1	...	1	2	7	1	4	4	4	3	1	...
Appendicitis	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholism
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	2	4	3	1	4	5	5	3	2	2	2	3	5	3	...	...
Puerperal Fever...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition
Congenital Debility and Malformation (including Premature Birth)	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Violent Death (excluding Suicide)	...	11	15	9	2	4	3	5	5	5	7	7	5	8	9	3	4	...
Suicide	6	5	2	...	3	...	1	1	4	4	1	2	3	4	3	1	...
Other Diseases	1	1	2	2	1	3	1	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...
Totals	196	178	110	115	103	94	109	75	89	95	113	93	70	80	97	85	34	13

TABLE 6.

SHOWING POPULATION, BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, ZYMOTIC DEATH RATES, INFANTILE MORTALITY, AND MARRIAGE RATES IN SOUTHAMPTON AND ENGLAND AND WALES FOR TWENTY YEARS, 1902—1921.

Year.	Popu- lation.	Births.		Deaths.			Zymotic Deaths.			Infantile Mortality.		Marriages.		
		Total Births.	Birth Rate. England and Wales.	Total Deaths	Death Rate. England and Wales.	Death Rate England and Wales.	Total Zymotic Deaths.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate England and Wales.	Deaths under 1 year per 1000 Births Registered	South- ampton. & Wales.	Total Marri- ages.	Marri- age Rate	Marriage Rate England and Wales.
1902	106,601	3,152	29.1	1,726	15.7	16.3	174	1.64	1.64	124	133	966	18.1	15.8
*1903	108,022	3,165	29.4	1,557	14.1	15.4	165	1.50	1.46	114	132	883	16.3	15.6
1904	109,444	3,003	27.5	1,590	14.2	16.2	123	1.13	1.94	114	146	859	15.7	14.6
1905	110,865	2,868	26.0	1,735	15.1	15.2	275	2.49	1.52	133	128	827	14.9	15.3
1906	112,287	2,913	26.0	1,611	13.8	15.4	169	1.51	1.73	113	133	805	14.3	15.6
1907	113,708	2,757	24.3	1,572	13.6	15.0	112	0.99	1.28	108	118	827	14.5	15.8
*1908	115,130	2,971	25.4	1,642	13.6	14.7	156	1.33	1.34	113	121	867	15.1	14.9
1909	116,551	2,938	25.3	1,694	13.9	14.5	139	1.20	1.13	106	109	928	15.9	14.6
1910	117,973	2,926	24.9	1,554	12.4	13.5	94	0.80	0.99	79	106	773	13.1	15.0
1911	119,394	2,849	23.9	1,847	15.2	14.6	220	1.85	2.49	135	130	914	15.4	15.2
1912	120,891	2,806	23.3	1,587	13.2	13.3	113	0.94	...	84	95	990	16.4	15.6
*1913	122,412	2,957	23.8	1,604	12.9	13.8	122	0.98	...	82	109	1032	16.9	15.7
1914	123,948	2,949	23.9	1,716	13.9	14.0	123	1.00	...	90	105	1080	17.4	15.9
1915†	117,349	2,707	21.9	1,728	14.8	15.7	156	1.33	...	88	110	1202	19.4	19.4
1916†	116,391	2,770	22.0	1,677	14.5	14.4	98	0.84	...	85	91	1052	16.6	14.9
1917†	115,345	2,413	18.8	1,661	14.5	14.4	93	0.81	...	86	96	946	14.7	13.8
1918†	114,727	2,533	19.8	2,049	17.9	17.6	137	1.23	...	92	97	1209	18.8	15.3
*1919†	126,033	2,598	19.5	1,663	13.0	13.8	56	0.44	...	74	89	1300	19.8	19.7
1920†	131,055	3,131	23.9	1,520	11.6	12.4	109	0.83	...	67	80	1375	21.0	...
1921	162,200	3,621	22.4	1,749	10.8	12.1	82	0.51	...	62	83	...	...	...

*53 Weeks.

† Estimated Civil Population.

NOTE.—The Zymotic Deaths and Death Rates include the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, viz.—Whooping Cough, Measles, Diarrhoea, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever and Small Pox.

TABLE 7.

VACCINATION RETURNS for the COUNTY BOROUGH OF SOUTHAMPTON.

(Prior to 1909 Returns were only available for the old Parish of the Town of Southampton.)

Year.	Births.	Success-fully Vaccinated.	Died Unvaccinated.	Insus-ceptible to Vaccination.	Declar-ations of Cons-cientious objection	Postponed and where-abouts unknown or removed to other districts.	Percentage success-fully Vac-cinated.
1901	1821	1502	202	6	...	101	82.5
1902	1739	1466	163	3	...	107	84.3
1903	1697	1459	152	6	...	80	86.0
1904	1683	1435	167	9	...	72	85.3
1905	1543	1319	153	4	...	67	85.5
1906	1570	1312	150	6	...	102	83.6
1907	1504	1240	149	3	...	112	82.4
1908	1585	1203	134	9	...	239	75.9
1909	2681	1889	197	14	...	581	70.5
1910	2931	1863	187	5	651	225	63.6
1911	2851	1630	263	9	771	178	57.2
1912	2823	1524	164	8	908	219	54.0
1913	2886	1364	187	6	1055	274	47.3
1914	2972	1294	209	7	1176	286	43.5
1915	2559	1230	157	8	961	203	48.7
1916	2773	1321	189	6	1083	252	47.7
1917	2430	1194	161	3	983	226	45.0
1918	2532	940	172	12	1000	346	37.1
1919	2564	1057	157	10	1034	306	41.2
1920	3210	1283	165	8	1413	341	40.0
1921	†2866	1237	*	*	*	*	43.1

* Figures not available.

† Old Borough only.

TABLE 8.

ABSTRACT FROM THE METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER KEPT AT THE ORDNANCE SURVEY OFFICE, SOUTHAMPTON,
DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Month.	BAROMETER.				TEMPERATURE.							RAINFALL.				SUNSHINE.				
	Mean at		Maximum Reading.	Date.	Minimum Reading.	Date.	Mean.		Approx. Mean.	Highest Maximum.	Date.	Lowest Minimum.	Date.	Total in * Mm.	Greatest quantity in 24 hours.	No. of days on which 2 or more fell.	Total No. of hours.	Maximum No. of hours.	Date.	
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.					Max. in Air.	Min. in Air.												
	9 a.m.	9 p.m.																		
Jan. ...	30.042	30.022	30.57	16th	29.23	31st	45.9	46.5	45.6	57	9th	29	15th	90.0	16.5	7th	21	26.25	5.45	14th
Feb. ...	30.299	30.311	30.86	27th	29.56	1st	40.1	41.6	41.2	58	22nd & 23rd	26	28th	8.9	4.9	1st	3	72.25	9.15	26th
March ...	30.105	30.087	30.41	1st & 24th	29.41	29th	44.8	45.8	45.6	62	24, 25 & 31	27	3rd & 8th	31.6	6.0	28th	20	124.85	9.55	10th
April ...	30.131	30.129	30.44	7th	29.30	17th	49.7	48.3	47.8	72	28th	28	16th & 20th	24.7	10.9	16th	11	227.6	13.2	29th
May ...	29.981	29.987	30.34	21st	29.53	7th	57.2	54.8	54.9	78	25th	32	5th	32.8	8.0	7th	14	236.5	14.25	22nd
June ...	30.184	30.172	30.40	16th	29.89	8th	62.4	60.9	60.1	78	24th & 25th	43	19th	3.5	1.9	25th	2	255.55	14.85	28th
July ...	30.089	30.064	30.35	21st	29.45	29th	69.0	66.7	66.4	90	11th & 19th	46	5th & 6th	16.3	12.5	15th	8	296.5	14.8	5th
August ...	29.949	29.957	30.26	30th	29.65	10th & 11th	63.1	61.2	62.0	81	18th & 19th	44	31st	54.6	15.0	20th	14	174.35	11.45	18th
Sept. ...	30.148	30.133	30.42	22nd & 27th	29.64	11th	61.1	58.5	61.0	82	9th	39	29th	19.7	15.6	11th	5	177.2	11.55	7th
Oct. ...	30.209	30.194	30.60	15th	29.71	22nd	56.1	55.4	57.7	79	4th & 5th	32	25th	24.5	11.1	20th	6	176.1	9.8	5th
Nov. ...	30.081	30.073	30.60	10th	29.56	6th	43.2	43.7	44.3	61	3rd	24	13th	54.8	14.0	16th	11	71.2	8.0	10th
Dec. ...	30.112	30.124	30.47	31st	29.57	22nd	44.5	44.8	45.1	57	10th & 18th	30	24th & 26th	43.3	9.4	26th	18	37.0	5.6	23rd
For the year ...	30.111	30.104	30.86	27/2/21	29.23	31st Jan. 1921.	53.1	52.4	52.6	90	11 & 19 July 1921	24	13th Nov. 1921	404.7	16.5	7/1/21	133	1875.35	14.85	28/6/21
For 10 years, 1912-1921	29.995	29.990	30.86	27/2/21	28.57	18th Nov. 1916	50.7	50.1	50.8	90	11 & 19 July 1921	17	3/2/12	829.8	2.01	24/9/15	174	1605.8	15.0	23/6/18

This Table has been supplied by the courtesy of Col. Sir Charles F. Close, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., F.R.S., Director-General of Ordnance Survey.

*1 millimetre = .04 inch nearly; 1 inch = 25.4 millimetres exactly.

ANALYST'S DEPARTMENT.

SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1874-1907.

Annual Report for the Year 1921.

*To the Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
County Borough of Southampton.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to report that during the past year, 1921, the following analyses, and other work was carried out in the Borough Laboratory.

A.—Under Food and Drugs Act.

Samples received from Inspectors	...	...	453
„ „ Residents in Borough...			160
„ „ „ out of Borough			72
„ „ Newbury	...	...	16
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	701
			<hr/>

In the remarks that follow the samples from residents out of the Borough and from Newbury are not included.

Table I. shows the articles submitted, the number of each article, the number adulterated, and the percentage of adulterated samples.

TABLE I.

Name of Article.	Number of Samples.	Number of Samples Adulterated.	Percentage of Samples Adulterated.
Baking Powder	3	...	...
Beer	6	...	...
Butter	67	1	1.49
Cheese	13	...	...
Coffee	9	...	...
Cream	5	2	40.0
Cream of Tartar	7	...	...
Flour... ..	5	...	...
"Frame" Food	1	...	...
Ginger	6	...	...
Grapes	2	...	...
Jam	1	...	...
Lard	37	...	...
Linseed Meal	3	1	33.3
Margarine	71	1	1.4
Marmalade	1	...	...
Milk	330	13	3.93
,, separated	3	...	...
,, condensed	7	...	...
Mustard	6	...	...
Olive Oil	4	...	...
Pepper	24	...	...
Rabbit, Tinned	2	...	...
Rum	1	...	...
Sal Volatile	2	...	...
Sausages	1	...	...
Siedlitz Powders	2	...	...
Sugar	2	...	...
Tincture of Iodine	3	...	...
Vinegar	6	...	...
Totals	630	18	2.86

TABLE II.

SHOWS DETAILS OF ADULTERATION.

Article Analysed.	No. on Register.	Nature and Amount of Adulteration.	Action Taken.	Result.
Butter ...	195	100% margarine	Test	
Cream ...	182	Preserved cream not labelled	„	
do. ...	201	„ „ „	„	
Margarine ...	p. 223	2.4% excess water, 0.4% boric acid	Private	
Milk ...	76	12% deficient in fat	Summoned	Fined £20
do. ...	p. 18	16.66% „ „	Private	
do. ...	p. 38	6.66% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 57	50% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 58	41% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 86	3.3% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 87	6.66% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 88	8.3% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 89	10% „ „	„	
do. ...	p. 116	16.66% „ „	„	Outside Borough
do. ...	p. 141	15% „ „	„	„ „
do. ...	p. 142	3.3% „ „	„	„ „
do. ...	p. 213	8.6% added water	„	„ „
Linseed Meal	420	25.6% deficient in oil	Summoned	Fined £5
Milk ...	p. 122	13.33% deficient in fat	Private	
do. ...	p. 206	12.5% added water	„	
do. ...	p. 212	14.3% deficient in fat	„	

The total amount of fines for the year was £25.

The year is marked by the small amount of adulteration.

The present form and composition of the vessels used for preserved cream is such as to facilitate the loss of the labels. It would be better if the label was printed indelibly on the vessel itself.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Most of them were genuine and require no comment.

MILK.

The milk supply has been of a high quality.

MONTHLY AVERAGES.

				Fat.	Non-fatty Solids.	Total Solids.
January	...	...	...	3.65	8.80	12.45
February	...	...	...	3.59	8.89	12.48
March	...	...	...	3.38	8.98	12.36
April	...	...	...	3.50	8.85	12.35
May	...	...	...	3.38	8.95	12.33
June	...	...	...	3.35	8.80	12.15
July	...	...	...	3.49	8.65	12.14
August	..	...	...	3.70	8.70	12.40
September	...	...	...	3.45	8.77	12.22
October	...	...	...	4.11	8.81	12.92
November	...	...	...	3.75	8.78	12.53
December	...	...	...	3.88	8.85	12.73

TABLE III.

SHOWING THE COMPOSITION OF MILK FOR SEVEN YEARS.

Year ...	1915.		1916.		1917.		1918.		1919.		1920.		1921.	
Source	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.	Inspector's.	Private.
Total Solids	12.43	12.83	12.38	12.35	12.55	12.28	12.59	14.63	12.55	12.63	12.52	12.50	12.52	12.56
Fat ...	3.38	3.90	3.63	3.57	3.66	3.14	3.69	4.18	3.74	3.73	3.66	3.60	3.66	3.60

The general averages of genuine samples for the year from all sources were 12.6 per cent. total solids and 3.7 per cent. fat.

Of the 72 samples of milk from outside the Borough, 4 samples, or 5.55 per cent. were adulterated.

B.—Public Health Regulations (Unsound Food).

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT.

By request of the Ministry of Health, these are dealt with separately.

These are imported foods from vessels discharging in the Docks, and consisted of 6 samples of Butter and 3 samples of Condensed Milk; total, 9 samples

C.—Rag Flock Act.

Six samples of Rag Flock were examined, and all complied with the Act.

D.—General.

	Samples.
Baths' Department	2
Borough Engineer's Department ...	9
Education Department	1
Electrical Engineer's Department ...	2
Borough Coroner	7
Medical Officer's Department ...	25
Private	28
Police	1
	—
Total	75
	—

BATHS.

These were two samples of water from the Cooling Pond on Western Shore.

BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

These were samples of Asphalt, Stone and Mortar.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

A sample of White Lead was submitted for purity.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.

Two samples of Indiarubber were examined.

BOROUGH CORONER.

These were Toxicological Examinations.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S DEPARTMENT.

The samples were chiefly water from wells in the added areas.

PRIVATE.

Whiskey 5 samples, Rum 1 sample, Gin 4 samples—these 10 samples were from outside the Borough, under D.O.R.A.—Grease, Scrapings from Wall 2 samples, Water 13 samples.

POLICE.

Clothing for Toxicological Examination.

GENERAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR.

Food and Drugs	...	...	...	701
Rag Flock Act	...	...	...	6
Public Health (Unsound Food)			...	9
General	...	...	...	75
Water	...	...	...	1,073
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	1,864
				<hr/>

Fees received for analyses during the year	...	£80	13	7
Fees outstanding on December 31st, 1921	...	£8	5	1

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. BRIERLEY.

SOUTHAMPTON
Port Sanitary Authority

ANNUAL REPORT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1921.

PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON.

The Port and Harbour of Southampton are controlled by the Southampton Harbour Board as constituted by the Southampton Harbour Act, 1913.

The Port Sanitary Authority, which was permanently constituted by an Order of the Local Government Board dated 8th June, 1893, is "the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Southampton acting by the Council." It exercises Port functions in waters abutting upon the Urban Sanitary District of Southampton, and upon the Rural Sanitary Districts of New Forest, South Stoneham, and Fareham.

The limits of jurisdiction are "so much of the said Port of Southampton as is comprised within the following lines; that is to say:—

"A straight line following and coincident with the common boundary of the Customs Ports of Southampton and Portsmouth, and drawn from Hill Head to that point in the said common boundary which is nearest to the Bramble Buoy; a straight line drawn from the last-mentioned point to the most northerly point of Calshot Castle, and a line coincident with the boundary of the said Port of Southampton, and drawn from the last-mentioned point up the stream called the Southampton Water, and following the said boundary to Hill Head aforesaid."

The Port Sanitary expenses are wholly borne by the County Borough of Southampton.

PORTS FROM WHENCE SHIPS ARRIVE.

Vessels arrive in the Port from almost all Ports of any importance in the world, but principally from the following:—

(a) Foreign.—Channel Islands, Havre, Cherbourg, Honfleur, Bordeaux, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg, Bremen, ports in the Baltic, ports in Spain, Portugal, East Coast of North and South America, ports on the West, South and East of Africa, East and West Indies, India, China, Australia, and many vessels coming through the Suez Canal and Mediterranean, and from Norway and Sweden.

(b) British.—Tyne District, Cardiff, Newport (Mon.), London, Glasgow, Cork, Plymouth. There is also occasional communication with several other Ports.

Character of Trade.—Southampton is one of the chief passenger ports in the world, both inward and outward; also an approved Port for immigrants, emigrants, and transmigrants.

Imports: Consist chiefly of meat, butter, cheese, cocoa, coffee, grain, sugar, fruit and vegetables, hides, skins, and wool.

Exports: Consist chiefly of manufactured articles.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1921.

The trade of Southampton continued to make progress during the year, new lines of steamers making Southampton their port of call, and the trans-Atlantic passenger traffic much increased.

The number of passengers who arrived at the Port of Southampton from ports other than Jersey amounted to 490,850, compared with a total of 239,730 for the year 1920.

The number of passengers from ports on the Continent of Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea amounted to 94,389, an increase of 5,801 over the previous year.

The net tonnage of vessels entering the Port amounted to 5,347,766 tons, being an increase of 2,020,012 tons compared with the previous year.

PRECAUTIONS ADOPTED TO PREVENT THE IMPORTATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The Port of Southampton being in direct communication with almost all countries in the world runs considerable danger of the importation of infectious disease, and many vessels arrive from Ports which are infected with Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague.

Vessels coming from infected Ports are dealt with under the Cholera, Yellow Fever and Plague Regulations 1907. The Officer of Customs is notified from time to time by the Port Medical Officer as to the ports he has reason to believe are infected with either of the aforesaid diseases. The Officer of Customs is further requested to detain all vessels arriving from such ports for examination by the Port Medical Officer. Such examination is carried out immediately the vessel has arrived alongside the Quay, and the vessel is not released from detention—i.e., no person is allowed to land until such time as the examination of the Port Medical Officer proves satisfactory.

In the event of any case or suspicious case of Cholera, Yellow Fever or Plague being found on board, the vessel is dealt with in accordance with the powers contained in the Regulations.

With regard to vessels from “ non-infected ” Ports, the Port Sanitary Authorities (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1920, greatly extended the powers and enlarged the duties of Port Sanitary Authorities respecting such diseases as Small Pox, Typhus, etc.

As in the case of vessels from “ infected ” Ports, vessels from “ non-infected ” Ports are visited after arrival alongside the Quays.

Homeward bound vessels which discharge passengers off Hamble, are waited on by tenders. An officer of the Port Sanitary Authority accompanies the tender and receives a report as to the health of the persons on board, and more particularly of those landed at Southampton.

INFECTIOUS CASES.

All cases of acute infectious diseases are removed in motor ambulances to the Southampton Isolation Hospital. Small pox cases are removed to the Small Pox Huts at Millbrook Marsh, or to the Hospital Ship. Infectious cases among troops on Transports are also dealt with, cases of small pox, scarlet fever, measles, etc., being removed for isolation to the Local Authority's Hospital, other cases such as enteric fever, dysentery, malaria, etc., are removed to Netley Hospital or Haslar.

DISINFECTION AND CLEANSING.

The site of the disinfecting and out-bathing station at West Quay has now been released by the War Department and handed back to the Corporation. Contracts for the new building and apparatus have been accepted and the sanction of the Ministry of Health obtained.

The matter has, however, been delayed some months pending the decision of the Council regarding the proposal to utilise the site as part of a public park. The Council has now decided to permit the buildings to be reinstated subject to sufficient land being left for the construction of a forty feet public roadway on the water side of the premises.

In the meantime, all disinfection, both for the Borough and Port, has to be carried out in the small temporary premises at Cook Street, with only one set of disinfecting apparatus.

MOTOR LAUNCH.

The Port Sanitary motor launch is used for visiting and inspecting vessels at Redbridge, Hamble, etc., and for meeting vessels in the River when required. The launch is also used as a tender for the Hospital Ship for the transfer of patients and stores.

The following tables give statistical information relating to shipping and passengers and crews entering the Port, also the cases of infectious diseases reported and landed, and how dealt with.

SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT SANITARY DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR 1921.

The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entering the Port during the year, and the number inspected.

TABLE A.

(Ministry of Health, Form A.)

	Number.	Tonnage.	Number Inspected.		Number reported to be defective	Number of Orders Issued.
			By the Medical Officer of Health.	By the Inspector of Nuisances.		
	a	b	c	d	e	f
Foreign—						
Steamers	2,270	—	178	1288	16	16
Sailing ...			—	12	—	—
Motor ...			—	9	—	—
Fishing ...			—	—	—	—
Total Foreign	2,270	—	178	1309	16	16
Coastwise—						
Steamers	8,127	—	7	979	10	10
Sailing ...			—	192	—	—
Motor ...			—	295	—	—
Fishing ...			—	4	—	—
Total Coastwise	8,127	—	7	1470	10	10
Total Foreign & Coastwise	10,397	5,347,766	185	2779	26	26

NOTE.—Columns a and b do not include the number or tonnage of Transports entering the Port, no records being available, but the inspection of these Vessels by the Port Sanitary Staff is included in c to f.

TABLE B.

Statement showing, for the Port of Southampton, the total number of passengers who left for places out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea, and the total number of alien passengers who arrived from the Continent of Europe, for ten years, 1908-1921. (This table is supplied by the Board of Trade).

PASSENGERS.	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1919	1920	1921
No. of Passengers who left for places out of Europe and not within the Mediterranean Sea	60,690	80,521	87,735	85,226	93,755	113,720	52,376	23,557	107,370	Not available
No. of Alien Passengers who arrived from the Continent of Europe	17,722	30,999	32,892	25,514	37,221	70,771	Not available	Not available	Not available	15,336

NOTE.—Records for the period of the War are not available.

TABLE C.

Statement showing the number of passengers that arrived at the Ports of Southampton, London (including Queenborough), and Liverpool, from ports on the Continent of Europe, or within the Mediterranean Sea, and from places out of Europe, during the year 1921.

NAME OF PORT.	Number of Passengers from Ports on the Continent of Europe or within the Mediterranean Sea.	Number of Passengers from places out of Europe.	Total.
Southampton	*94,389	446,272	540,661
London (including Queenborough)	25,485	Figures not available	Available
Liverpool	1,423	Ditto	Ditto

*Including Passengers from Channel Islands.

No information is available with regard to the number of passengers carried coastwise.

TABLE D.

RETURN OF SHIPS' TONNAGE, PASSENGER ARRIVALS, ETC., FOR THE YEARS, 1908-1921.

(This table is supplied by H.M. Customs).

Year.	Number of Arrivals from Foreign Ports.	Number of Arrivals from Home Ports (Coasters).	Number of Passengers arriving at the Port from Ports other than Jersey.	Number of Passengers arriving from Jersey.	Number of Crews Arriving.	Number of Ships of 2,000 Tons and upwards.	Number of Ships under 2,000 Tons (including Coasters).	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
1908	*2,764	11,470	143,697	32,137	171,343	747	13,487	5,878,566
1909	*2,848	11,908	133,438	33,879	166,260	765	14,007	6,314,410
1910	*2,848	11,896	136,777	33,306	163,229	777	13,967	6,399,101
1911	*2,783	11,446	136,121	38,992	167,642	849	13,380	6,514,152
1912	*2,724	11,173	138,060	35,206	167,556	887	13,010	7,021,578
1913	*2,979	11,515	164,884	41,661	179,816	963	13,531	7,939,869
†1914	*2,296	5,617	107,257	28,832	128,731	488	7,425	4,674,696
†1919	*1,369	6,697	89,200	25,394	144,501	699	7,367	2,191,329
1920	2,258	8,007	239,730	44,955	154,541	569	9,646	3,327,754
1921	2,270	8,127	490,850	49,811	187,767	523	7,188	5,347,766

* 1908—212 of these Vessels called here without reporting; no record of Crews or Passengers remaining on board; no average possible.

† (1909)—242

† (1910)—260

† (1911)—268

† (1912)—338

† (1913)—374

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

ditto

† The figures for 1914 relate to the period up to the 4th August, 1914; between that date and June, 1919, the Port was under Admiralty control and closed to commercial traffic.

TABLE E.

Statistical summary of ships, passengers, crew, and net tonnage of vessels entering the Port of Southampton from 1897 to 1921:—

YEAR.	Number of Ships arrived from		Number of Passengers landed from		Number of Crew landed.	Net Tonnage of Vessels entering the Port.
	Foreign.	Home Ports.	Continent of Europe (including Jersey).	Foreign Countries other than in Europe.		
1897	2,587	10,134	54,015	59,363	90,545	3,849,553
1898	2,768	10,043	53,705	59,909	100,719	4,155,071
1899	2,791	9,538	58,574	65,978	103,748	4,257,035
1900	2,812	10,025	51,127	99,098	109,382	4,822,384
1901	2,873	10,233	53,068	121,805	174,351	4,871,876
1902	3,012	10,955	60,269	223,060	189,598	5,355,291
1903	2,557	10,688	61,935	89,368	179,761	4,373,993
1904	2,560	10,805	61,789	77,061	124,849	4,630,138
1905	2,395	10,840	70,741	72,886	127,181	4,227,062
1906	2,555	11,013	76,212	72,925	135,551	4,487,304
1907	2,759	11,460	89,611	91,500	158,454	5,662,585
1908	2,764	11,470	72,840	102,994	171,343	5,878,566
1909	2,848	11,908	90,089	78,228	166,260	6,314,410
1910	2,848	11,986	91,505	78,578	163,229	6,399,101
1911	2,783	11,446	91,102	84,011	167,642	6,514,152
1912	2,724	11,173	93,214	80,052	167,556	7,021,578
1913	2,979	11,515	117,898	88,647	179,816	7,939,869
1914	2,296	5,617	89,334	50,600	128,731	4,674,696
1919	1,369	6,697	25,394	89,200	144,501	2,191,329
1920	2,258	8,007	88,588	151,142	154,541	3,327,754
1921	2,270	8,127	94,389	446,272	187,767	5,347,766

The above summary does not include the number of passengers and crew remaining on board vessels which arrived in Southampton Water to embark and disembark passengers.

TABLE F. INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

Table showing the number of cases reported by Vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton, and how they were dealt with during the year 1921:—

DISEASE.	Total Cases reported.	HOW DEALT WITH.						
		Removed to Borough Hospitals or Nursing Homes.	Removed to Military or Naval Hospitals.	Landed at other Ports before arriving at Southampton.	Proceeded in Vessels to other Ports.	Landed at Southampton, but did not proceed to Hospital.	Died at Sea.	Convalescent on Arrival.
Appendicitis	14	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
Chicken Pox	24	7	...	2	3	...	...	12
Diphtheria	15	6	...	5	1	...	...	3
Diarrhœa and Gastro-Enteritis	160	...	4	...	...	...	4	152
Dysentery	119	...	5	1	...	...	...	113
„ (Carriers)	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...
Elevated Temperature	23	2	10	4	...	...	...	7
Enteric Fever	27	5	3	6	3	...	1	9
Para-typhoid Fever	8	...	1	1	...	...	...	6
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Mediterranean Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Influenza	100	...	32	...	1	...	1	66
Mumps	18	3	1	2	1	...	...	11
German Measles	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	3
Measles	42	14	5	3	6	...	1	13
Measles & Scarlet Fever	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaria	404	1	13	...	1	...	2	387
Pneumonia	63	11	4	11	2	...	10	25
Rheumatic Fever	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Sand Fly Fever	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	8	6	...	...	1	...	1	...
Small Pox	6	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
Tonsillitis	27	1	...	1	2	...	...	23
Trachoma	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	5
Tuberculosis	210	3	161	7	...	27	12	...
Sleeping Sickness	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Venereal Disease	223	...	149	5	1	67	1	...
Whooping Cough	6	...	...	1	...	1	...	4
Totals	1535	64	404	54	24	96	35	858

TABLE G.**INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Reported by vessels arriving in the Port of Southampton
during the 10 years 1912—1921:—

DISEASE.	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
Small Pox	5	2	7	...	2	...	...	72	6	6
Scarlet Fever	9	7	22	69	66	29	32	25	7	8
Enteric Fever	47	33	189	7800	5530	490	190	277	72	27
Para-typhoid Fever ... ..	...	...	...	84	1316	392	81	139	32	8
Diphtheria	6	14	12	64	170	298	246	79	14	15
Typhus Fever ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	170	54	...
Plague... ..	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Cholera ... ..	...	1	...	...	9	61	...	8	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	24	48	64	27	14	3	...
Pulm'ary Tuberculosis ... ..	...	230	346	971	2222	1691	1700	599	262	210
Measles	71	164	251	35	28	66	101	46	122	44

DEATHS AT SEA.

Fifty-nine deaths were reported to have occurred on vessels on their voyage to Southampton and were buried at sea:—

Angina Pectoris	2	Septicæmia	1
Appendicitis	2	Measles	1
Apoplexy	1	Pneumonia	10
Diarrhœa & Enteritis	4	Pulmonary Tuber- culosis	12
Enteric Fever	1	Other Causes	13
Malaria	2		
Heart Diseases	10		

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The cases of infectious disease reported by vessels on arrival at Southampton are shown in Table F, which includes all cases reported on the bills of health on both H.M. Transports and other vessels.

Many of the cases reported on Transports were convalescent cases from India or the Mediterranean, who proceeded to Netley Hospital or Haslar Hospital for discharge, on furlough, or otherwise. This especially applies to the cases of diarrhoea, dysentery, enteric fever, para-typhoid fever, malaria, tuberculosis, and venereal disease shown in the said table.

The cases reported among the civil population of the Port who were suffering from infectious disease at the time of arrival, and the number of such cases removed to the Isolation Hospital, were:—

			Cases Notified.	Cases removed to Isolation Hospital
Small Pox	...	...	2	2
Scarlet Fever	...	...	8	6
Diphtheria ...	...	...	7	6
Enteric Fever	...	...	6	5
Erysipelas ...	...	...	2	1
Pneumonia ...	...	...	17	1
Measles ...	...	...	16	16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis		...	28	1
Whooping Cough	...	...	1	—
Chicken Pox	...	...	10	7
Venereal Disease	...	...	20	—
Mumps ...	...	...	4	4
Malaria ...	...	...	8	—

The above cases are included in the total of infectious cases reported by vessels which arrived in the Port shown in Tables F. and G.

PLAGUE.

No case of Plague was reported on vessels arriving at Southampton.

RATS.

The fact that Plague may exist in rats, and from them be transmitted by certain means to human beings, renders

it necessary to adopt special precautions with regard to ships coming from plague-infected ports. A rat order (issued under the Cholera, Yellow Fever, and Plague Regulations of 1907), setting forth the measures to be taken for preventing access of rats from the ship to the shore, is served upon the masters of vessels coming from plague-infected ports, and such ships are visited by the Inspectors at irregular times to ascertain that the necessary precautions are being carried out.

The officers of the Port Sanitary Authority visit ships during the discharge of cargo to ascertain if any dead rats are found. When any are discovered they are submitted to post-mortem examination by the Port Medical Officer, and if any suspicious signs of Plague are found, a bacteriological examination is made. In addition, the rat-catcher periodically provides batches of rats caught on ships and in various parts of the Docks. These are submitted to post-mortem examination.

Rat catchers are employed by the L. & S.W. Railway Company (Docks) and Shipping Companies, for the destruction of rats, the method employed being by trapping. The numbers caught are checked each day by the Port Sanitary Staff, and returns made to the Shipping Companies of the number caught on each vessel every week. After being killed, the bodies of the rats are destroyed in the furnaces of the pumping station or on board ship.

The number of rats captured during the year on vessels and in the Docks and destroyed was 13,973, compared with 12,218 in 1920 and 5,898 in 1919.

The total number of rats captured on vessels from plague-infected ports amounted to 4,983.

During the year 319 rats were examined at the Municipal Laboratory, but no condition suggestive of Plague was found.

Ninety-seven vessels arrived from plague-infected ports which are shown in the following table.

TABLE H. (Ministry of Health, Form C.)
VESSELS ARRIVING IN THE PORT OF SOUTHAMPTON FROM PLAGUE-INFECTED PORTS

The following table gives particulars of vessels arriving from Plague-infected ports during the past ten years :—

YEAR.	No. of Vessels.			Arrived at Docks.	Landing by tender. Vessels proceeding to other Ports.	Rat Orders served.	Number of Rats killed.
	Infected.	Suspected.	From Infected Ports.				
1912	Nil	Nil	264	120	144	57	7,292
1913	Nil	1	235	104	131	10	5,911
1914	Nil	Nil	164	100	64	27	1,330
1915	Nil	Nil	89	89	Nil	86	Nil
1916	Nil	Nil	49	49	Nil	49	Nil
1917	Nil	Nil	9	9	Nil	9	Nil
1918	Nil	Nil	8	8	Nil	8	Nil
1919	Nil	Nil	31	31	Nil	31	360
1920	Nil	Nil	89	84	5*	74†	2,609
1921	Nil	Nil	97	84	13	84	4,983

* Forty-four Passengers landed by Tender from five vessels in Southampton Water.

† Ten vessels proceeded forthwith; not considered necessary to serve Rat Order.

TABLE I.
(Ministry of Health Form B.).

RATS.

Number of rats captured on ships and about the Docks each month and destroyed during the year 1921:—

Month	On Vessels				About the Docks				Total on Ships and Docks
	Brown	Black	Grey	Total	Brown	Black	Grey	Total	
January ...	859	219	87	1165	173	9	18	200	1365
February ...	660	268	98	1026	206	4	23	233	1259
March ...	905	121	169	1195	175	1	36	212	1407
April ...	665	107	92	864	203	2	22	227	1091
May ...	819	106	69	994	200	10	28	238	1232
June ...	667	194	102	963	188	24	38	250	1213
July ...	543	80	41	664	99	7	14	120	784
August ...	540	142	77	759	149	21	18	188	947
September ...	697	138	91	926	203	19	22	244	1170
October ...	609	109	74	792	208	16	22	246	1038
November ...	626	136	77	839	106	7	4	117	956
December ...	886	269	111	1266	191	33	21	245	1511
Total ...	8476	1889	1088	11453	2101	153	266	2520	13973

CHOLERA.

No case of Cholera was reported on any vessel arriving in the Port during the year.

SMALL POX.

Six cases of Small Pox were reported by vessels arriving in the Port. Four cases were landed at other Ports before arrival at Southampton and two were removed from a vessel in the Docks.

One of the cases landed at another Port was the source of infection of one case in Southampton and nine cases and

one death in the New Forest Rural District. The particulars of this outbreak are as follows:—

H.M. Transport “Prinz Ludwig” arrived at Southampton from Bombay on the 18th April with 255 crew and 1,187 military passengers (troops, women and children). A ship’s trimmer—W. C.—was landed, suffering from Small Pox, at Gibraltar on the homeward voyage on the 10th April.

On arrival at Southampton the usual precautions were adopted and disinfection carried out. The names and addresses of all persons on board were obtained, and the districts to which they were proceeding notified; those persons residing in the Town being kept under observation.

On the 23rd April, a ship’s trimmer—P. G.—on the “Prinz Ludwig,” who had proceeded to his home at King Street, Southampton, developed Small Pox, and was removed to Hospital.

On the 1st June, seven cases of Small Pox in one family were discovered at Totton in the New Forest Rural District Council’s area. The cases were infected by a member of the family who was a fireman on the “Prinz Ludwig” and had proceeded to his home. He had been re-vaccinated on board, and apparently had suffered from a very mild attack of Small Pox after arrival, which had been treated as Chicken Pox. Nine cases in all occurred from this case, all of whom were admitted at the request of the New Forest authorities to the Southampton Corporation’s Hospital at Millbrook Marsh. One of the cases proved fatal.

H.M. Transport “Maine,” which arrived at Southampton from Bombay on the 7th May, reported that a ship’s trimmer, suffering from Small Pox, had been landed at Malta on the 26th April.

On the 8th May, a gunner in the R.F.A., who arrived on the “Maine” and proceeded to Netley Hospital, developed Small Pox, and was admitted to the Southampton Corporation’s Hospital the same day.

The two cases which occurred in the Port were:—

The S.S. “Mauretania” arrived at Southampton on 19th May, and reported a member of the crew to be suffering from Chicken Pox. The patient was removed to the Isolation Hospital, where the case was diagnosed as one of Small Pox and transferred to the Millbrook Marsh Hospital.

On the 21st May another member of the crew developed the disease and was admitted to the Small Pox Hospital.

ENTERIC FEVER AND PARA-TYPHOID FEVER.

Twenty-seven cases of Enteric Fever and eight cases of Para-Typhoid were reported by vessels on arrival. Fifteen of these cases were convalescent military cases proceeding to Netley Hospital for discharge.

Five civil cases were removed to the Isolation Hospital and three military cases to Netley Hospital. Seven cases were landed at other ports before arrival at Southampton and three cases proceeded in vessels to port of destination.

SCARLET FEVER.

Eight cases of Scarlet Fever were reported, six of which were landed here and removed to the Isolation Hospital. One case proceeded in the vessel to the port of destination and one case died at sea.

DIPHTHERIA.

Fifteen cases were reported, six of which were landed here and removed to the Isolation Hospital, five were landed at other Ports on the voyage, one case proceeded in the vessel, and three were convalescent on arrival.

INFLUENZA AND PNEUMONIA.

One hundred cases of Influenza and 63 of Pneumonia were reported by vessels as having occurred on the voyage to Southampton. Thirty-six of the cases were troops and were removed to Netley Hospital. Eleven cases of Pneumonia were removed to the Isolation Hospital, Shirley Warren Infirmary, or to Nursing Homes on arrival, and eleven cases were landed at other ports on the homeward voyage, three proceeded in the vessels, twelve cases died at sea, and the remainder were convalescent on arrival.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Two hundred and ten cases of tuberculosis were reported, the majority of which were military cases, 161 being removed to Netley Hospital on arrival. Three cases were admitted to Hospitals in the Borough, twelve died at sea, and seven cases were landed at other Ports.

Twenty-seven of the cases landed here proceeded to their homes on arrival.

VENEREAL DISEASE.

Two hundred and twenty-three cases of Venereal Disease were reported on vessels arriving here, 149 of which were military cases and were transferred to military hospitals.

Provision for the treatment of seamen is made at the Municipal Clinic, many of whom took advantage of the facilities provided.

When a seaman under treatment is leaving the Port, he is given a card and particulars, to enable him to continue treatment at other Ports in the British Isles at which he may call.

Handbills relating to the dangers of these diseases and the facilities available for treatment in the Borough are distributed on each ship arriving in the Port and posted up in the latrines in the Docks.

DISINFECTION.

Disinfection was carried out by the Port Sanitary Authority on 83 vessels during the year. Bedding and other articles to the number of 30,718, including 29 parcels of effects were removed to the temporary disinfector at Cook Street, and to the disinfector at the Isolation Hospital for disinfection.

WATER BARGES.

The water barges for supplying vessels with drinking water were frequently inspected, and found in a satisfactory and cleanly condition. These barges obtain their water from the Corporation supply.

TRANSPORTS.

Forty-six transports arrived at Southampton during the year, the total of the crew landed amounting to 9,559, and military passengers, troops, women and children 46,996. All the vessels arrived from ports on the "infected" list, and were boarded and examined in conjunction with the Naval and Military Authorities at the Port.

TABLE J.

Statement showing the number of Transports which arrived in the Port during the year 1921, the Ports from which they arrived, and the number of military passengers and troops landed at Southampton.

Whence.				Number of Transports which arrived.	Number of Crew landed.	Number of Military pass- engers and troops landed at Southampton
Alexandria	...	...	...	4	986	3956
Bombay	...	...	...	34	6783	33880
Constantinople	...	...	...	2	503	2577
Hong Kong	...	...	...	2	584	2459
Malta	...	...	...	1	257	806
Port Said	...	...	...	3	446	3318
Totals	...	...	...	46	9559	46996

GENERAL SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS, ETC., CARRIED
OUT BY THE PORT SANITARY STAFF
DURING THE YEAR 1921.

Steamers (from foreign)	...	...	...	...	1,288
Sailing vessels (from foreign)	...	...	...	...	9
Motor vessels (from foreign)	...	...	...	...	12
Steamers (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	979
Sailing vessels (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	295
Motor vessels (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	192
Fishing vessels (coastwise)	...	...	...	...	4
Total inspected	...	...	...	...	2,779

Crew (from foreign) on above vessels	162,961
Passengers (from foreign) ,, (including troops)	241,083
Crew (coastwise) ,,	24,806
Passengers (coastwise) ,,	37,754
Total: Crew and Passengers ,, (including troops)	<u>466,604</u>

British vessels	2,575
Foreign vessels	204
Satisfactory sanitary condition	2,753
Defective	26
Re-visits	1,848
Number of Passengers landed by Tender...	3,295
,, rats caught and destroyed	13,973
,, rats examined	319
,, articles of bedding, etc., including 67 parcels of bedding and other effects removed for disinfection	30,718
,, number of vessels from Plague-infected ports	97

TABLE K.

Showing number of Vessels inspected, including re-visits, with percentage of defects.

YEAR.	Vessels from Foreign visited.	Coasting Vessels visited.	Total Inspections.	Number found defective.	Percentage defective.
1912	1,625	3,562	5,187	93	1.79
1913	1,705	2,060	3,765	82	2.18
1914	1,844	2,354	4,198	61	1.45
1915	2,737	2,061	4,798	50	1.04
1916	3,128	1,279	4,407	38	0.86
1917	3,585	1,108	4,693	38	0.8
1918	3,407	609	4,015	23	0.5
1919	1,889	1,056	2,945	26	0.8
1920	1,217	2,570	3,787	61	1.61
1921	3,157	1,470	4,627	26	0.5

TABLE L.

Table showing the total number of vessels visited, and Nationality, Description, and number defective from 1st January to 31st December, 1921, inclusive, not including re-visits.

Nationality.	Steam.	Sail.	Motor.	Total.	Defective.
American	55	...	...	55	...
British	2,074	302	199	2,575	26
Belgian	3	...	...	3	...
Brazilian... ..	1	...	...	1	...
Dutch	77	2	...	79	...
Danish	4	1	...	5	...
French	15	...	...	15	...
Finnish	1	...	...	1	...
Greek	1	...	...	1	...
German	1	...	1	2	...
Japanese	1	...	...	1	...
Norwegian	22	...	2	24	...
Russian	1	...	...	1	...
Swedish	11	...	2	13	...
Spanish	3	...	...	3	...
Total ...	2,270	305	204	2,779	26

GENERAL SANITARY CONDITION OF VESSELS.

The sanitary condition of vessels using this Port is generally satisfactory. Most vessels, either on arrival or during their stay, are inspected, and any found defective reported at the time to the officer in charge. As a rule the defect is at once seen to, but should there be any delay or refusal on the part of the officer an official notice is served forthwith, and the master ordered to abate the nuisance within a given time.

On 26 vessels insanitary conditions were discovered. They were principally of an unimportant character, and in the majority of cases were remedied after verbal notice had been given.

In those cases where the vessel sailed before notice could be complied with—if the vessel was proceeding to a home port—information as to the non-compliance was forwarded to the Port Medical Officer of the district to which such vessel was proceeding.

The insanitary conditions discovered consisted of the following:—

Defective, foul, and choked condition of w.c.'s, urinals scuppers, etc.	10
Leaky and defective ports in ship's sides in crew's quarters	6
Leaky and defective steam pipe in crew's quarters ...	1
Defective ventilator ,, ...	1
Defective stove and stove pipes ,, ...	2
Defective discharge pipe to washhouse ,, ...	1
Defective flush pipe to w.c. ,, ...	1
Uncleanly crew's quarters	4
Leaky deck overhead in crew's quarters ...	3
Leaky hawsepipe ,, ...	2
Uncleanly food lockers ,, ...	2

ALIENS' ORDER, 1920.

The Aliens' Order, 1920, which came into operation on the 12th April, 1920, prohibited the landing of aliens in the United Kingdom except with the leave of an immigration officer appointed by H.M. Government. The Order further restricted an alien from landing except at an approved port, of which there are eighteen in the United Kingdom.

Southampton is one of the approved ports and the work of inspection and examination of all aliens arriving is carried out by the Port Sanitary Medical Staff.

The work necessitates a Medical Officer being always available for duty. Many aliens arrive from the Continent by the Channel steamers which arrive daily at between 6 a.m. and 7 a.m., others by vessels of the Royal Mail, Cunard, White Star, Red Star, Union Castle and other lines which arrive regularly but at uncertain hours.

The inspection of aliens is carried out on board the large vessels on arrival, those aliens requiring a more detailed medical examination being sent ashore to a room specially provided in the Docks.

The following figures show the amount of work carried out in connection with the inspection of aliens during the year:—

Number of vessels carrying aliens which arrived				
during the year	...	...	...	768
„ aliens who arrived at the Port	...	...	...	52,074
„ subjected to medical inspection	...	...	...	47,065
„ of aliens who were subjected to detailed				
medical examination	...	...	...	1,920
„ alien transmigrants (included in totals of				
aliens given above)	...	...	...	18,462
„ certificates of rejection	...	...	...	105

Particulars relating to the detailed examination of aliens and transmigrants are now required by the Ministry of Health, and have been kept since March, 1921, in the form they suggest, but the information is not available for the whole of the year 1921.

REPORT AS TO THE WORKING OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH (REGULATIONS AS TO FOOD) ACT, 1907, FOR THE YEAR 1921.

The Regulations are:—

1. Unsound Food Regulations (First Series), 1908.
2. Foreign Meat Regulations, 1908.
3. „ „ „ „ (Amendment), 1909.

The Regulations were carried out in this Port on the lines adopted in previous years, and with few exceptions the cargoes landed were in good condition.

The officers of H.M. Customs and Excise willingly gave every assistance and co-operation.

The official forms recommended by the Ministry of Health have been in use, and are found to meet all requirements, and in every case (with one exception) where notices were issued, voluntary surrender was made for the destruction of the articles detained.

The quantity of food stuffs condemned as unfit for human food amounted to over 91 tons, this being a decrease of 233 tons compared with the year 1920.

BEEF (Chilled).

The quantity of chilled beef imported into the United Kingdom amounted to 1,883,362 quarters, as compared with 510,817 quarters in 1920, an increase of 268 per cent.

The quantity landed at this Port amounted to 178,796 quarters.

BEEF (Frozen).

The amount of frozen beef imported into the United Kingdom totalled 5,108,900 quarters, as compared with 4,871,490 quarters in 1920, an increase of 4.9 per cent.

Australia sent 621,241 quarters more than in 1920, and New Zealand shipments showed an increase of 141,709 quarters, and from Uruguay an increase of 23,859 quarters.

United States sent 21,012 quarters, against 59,820 in 1920; Canada 4,335 quarters, compared with 90 quarters last year.

Supplies from the Argentine were 2,747,049 quarters, being a reduction of 373,771 quarters received in 1920.

The quantity landed at this port was 301,967 quarters.

MUTTON AND LAMB.

The total importation of mutton and lamb into the United Kingdom from all sources amounted to 16,179,770 carcasses, an increase of 3,692,641 carcasses compared with 1920, and were received from Argentina, Uruguay, Patagonia, U.S.A., and Canada.

The quantity landed at this Port was 102,091 carcasses.

OFFAL.

The amount of offal landed at this Port amounted to 15,276 packages, being considerably below the quantity received in 1920, which amounted to 56,555 packages.

The usual practice of de-frosting a portion of each consignment at the Inspection Chamber has been carried out to facilitate examination.

SCRAP MEAT.

There has been no scrap meat landed at this Port during the year.

PORK.

Only three consignments of pork were received at this Port during the year, the number of carcasses being 921, as compared with 9,353 carcasses received in 1920. Two consignments were from South Africa and one from New York.

Inspection was made of each consignment, and two carcasses were found to be diseased, tuberculosis being present. These carcasses were surrendered and destroyed.

CANNED FOODS.

The quantity of canned foods landed at this Port was over 110,311 packages, compared with 230,000 landed last year.

The consignments generally were in good condition, only a small percentage being condemned.

FRESH FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Large quantities of fruit and vegetables were imported from the Channel Islands and French Ports during the year, the number of packages which arrived in the Docks being: tomatoes, 3,396,486; potatoes, 683,072; other vegetables, 263,752; fruit, 715,355.

Large quantities of fruit and vegetables were also landed weekly from South Africa and Madeira, and shipments have been received from Vancouver, Montreal, New York, and from various Spanish ports.

SAMPLES.

Under article 8, Public Health (First Series) Unsound Food Regulations, 1908, the following samples were taken, the result of the analyses was as follows:—

Jan.	21.—Margarine	...	...	Genuine
„	21.—Butter	...	...	„ (no boric acid)
April	28.— „	...	...	„ „
„	28.— „	...	...	„ (0.34% boric acid)
„	28.— „	...	...	„
May	21.—Baking Powder	...	...	„
Nov.	14.—Condensed Milk, 3...			All unsound, dark in colour and offensive odour

TABLE M.

Summary of foodstuffs condemned under the Public Health (Regulations as to Foods) Act, 1907, for the year 1921:

Description.	Original Packages.		Loose Articles.		Approximate Total Weight of Goods Condemned.			
	No.	Description.	No.	Description.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
MEAT.								
Beef	8	Quarters &	quantity of cuts	26	14	3	9	
Mutton and Lamb	171	Carcases &	„ „ „	3	3	0	19	
Pork	2	„	... ..	...	1	1	11
Bacon and Hams	1	Case &	quantity of cuts	1	4	2	3	
OFFAL. &C.								
Ox Hearts ...	28	Bags	}	1	16	2	21
„ Livers ...	...	...	quantity of loose				
„ Tails ...	3	Bags	... ..				
„ Cheeks ...	1	„	... ..				
„ Skirts...	10	„	... ..				
„ Tongues ...	...	...	quantity of loose				
„ Tripe ...	10	Bags	... ..				
Sheep Hearts ...	4	„	... ..				
„ Kidneys ...	2	Crates	... ..				
„ Livers ...	2	„ &	quantity of loose					
POULTRY, &C.								
Turkeys ... ..	...	...	38 loose	...	4	0	20
Ducks	2	Cases	... ..	...	...	1	18
Chicken ... ..	...	...	2 loose	...	...	...	7
Rabbits	1	Case &	quantity of loose	...	1	1	8	
CANNED FOODS.								
Condensed Milk...	32	Cases	... ..	...	16	0	0
Cocoa-Milk ...	1	Case &	25 Tins	...	...	1	12
Crayfish	104	Cases &	quantity of loose	3	19	2	24	
Corned Beef ...	...	...	„ „ „	...	2	0	27
„ Mutton ...	...	...	3 Tins	...	...	...	18
Sugar Corn ...	5	Cases	... ..	...	1	1	0
Canned Cherries...	1	Case	... ..	...	...	1	20
„ Fruits ...	149	Tins	... ..	...	2	3	23
„ Jams ...	751	„	... ..	...	15	3	8
„ Vegetables	48	„	... ..	...	...	2	23
Sardines	67	„	... ..	...	...	1	0
Rabbit	2	„	... ..	...	...	...	4
Salmon	115	„	... ..	...	1	0	3
Herrings	55	„	... ..	...	...	1	27
Soups	79	„	... ..	...	...	2	23
Various	3	„	... ..	...	...	...	5
Liquid Eggs ...	1	Can	... ..	...	...	1	2
PROVISIONS, &C.								
Cocoa	5	Cases &	36 Tins	...	5	1	8	
Coffee	13	„	... ..	...	6	2	0
Herbs, etc. ...	220	Packages	... ..	...	...	3	2
Curry	1	Case	56 Tins	...	1	2	0	
Carried forward	40	3	0	9

TABLE M.—Continued.

Description.	Original Packages.		Loose Articles.		Approximate Total Weight of Goods Condemned.			
	No.	Description	No.	Description.	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Brought forward	...	...	...	...	40	3	0	9
PROVISIONS, &c. —Continued.								
Benger's Food ...	...	...	36	Tins	...	...	1	8
Tea ...	22	Chests	506	"	1	12	1	18
Jellies ...	280	Packets	...	...	...	...	2	14
Biscuits ...	50	Cases	...	...	1	2	1	10
Cake ...	30	"	...	...	...	15	0	8
Confectionery ...	4	"	...	...	...	4	0	0
Dried Fruits ...	60	Boxes	...	...	1	5	0	0
Eggs ...	...	...	quantity of loose		...	1	0	25
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES, &c.								
Potatoes ...	443	Sacks	...	...	22	3	0	0
Peas and Beans ...	100	" &	quantity of loose		10	0	0	0
Rice, Meal ...	24	" &	"	" "	1	4	0	0
Onions and Swedes	35	" &	"	" "	1	15	0	0
Walnuts ...	1	Bag	...	...	...	1	0	0
Oranges ...	307	Cases &	quantity of loose		10	14	3	4
Pineapples ...	...	...	31	Loose	...	...	1	10
Apples ...	1	Case	...	...	...	...	2	18
Grape Fruit ...	3	Cases	...	...	...	1	0	0
Peaches ...	23	Boxes	...	...	...	2	0	6
Naartzes ...	6	"	...	...	...	...	2	4
Paw-Paws ...	5	Cases	...	...	...	2	2	0
TOTAL	...	...	...	...	91	8	3	22

The condemned foodstuffs were disposed of as follows:—

			Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Sold for refining purposes	...	...	28	10	1	16
" " pig food...	...	...	39	3	2	20
" " fertiliser ...	...	...	—	—	—	—
Burnt or dumped at sea	...	...	23	14	3	14
			—	—	—	—
Total	...		91	8	3	22
			—	—	—	—

TABLE N.

Table showing for comparison the foodstuffs condemned during the years 1909 to 1921:—

Year.		Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
1909	...	90	14	3	8
1910	...	137	6	2	25
1911	...	115	4	0	25
1912	...	96	15	3	25
1913	...	99	15	1	5
1914	...	53	11	0	19
1915	...	22	18	1	4
1916	...	28	4	3	25
1917	...	586	7	2	8
1918	...	538	9	0	7
1919	...	79	15	3	6
1920	...	324	1	0	4
1921	...	91	8	3	22

